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Negro Year Book

And Annual Encyclopedia
of the Negro

Monroe N. Work

In Charge of Research and Records, the
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute



1913

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Negro Year Book is planned to meet the demand from all parts of the United States and portions of the Old World for accurate and concise information concerning the history and progress of the Negro race. The Book grew out of a systematic attempt to supply this demand. It is based to a large extent on the inquiries that have come to the Tuskegee Institute and have been turned over to the Department of Research, of which Monroe N. Work, the author of this work, is head, for reply. The first edition of the book met with such favor that an enlarged, revised and indexed edition is herewith issued. All the facts about the Negro in America are brought down to date. An attempt is made to summarize, as far as possible, all the information available in regard to existing conditions. A complete index makes all the facts which in the previous edition were sometimes lost sight of under chapter headings easily accessible. An enlarged and carefully classified list of articles and publications furnishes the reader with additional references to any phase of Negro life or the Negro problem. The price is the same as for the 1912 edition, 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. A considerable reduction will be made to persons desiring ten or more copies.

THE PUBLISHERS

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PART ONE

NEGRO PROGRESS

I.

A REVIEW OF THE NEGRO IN 1862 AND IN 1912

The contrast between the condition of the Negroes in 1862 and fifty years later, 1912, is striking. In the former year the great majority were yet slaves. Those who were free were in many respects but little better off than their brethren in bondage. Their movements were restricted. Iowa, Illinois and Indiana had severe laws to prevent them from settling within their borders. In Ohio they were compelled to give bond for good behavior and could not testify in a court concerning a white person. One of the chief differences between the Negro in 1862 and in 1912 is that in the former year things were being done with reference to him, in the latter year he did things for himself. [1862 was distinguished by the important political action which related to freeing the Negro. 1912 was characterized by the progress that the Negro made along religious, educational and economic lines.]

THE NEGRO IN 1862

Questions relative to the political and civil status of free Negroes became prominent in 1862. United States Attorney General Bates, in an elaborate opinion, concerning the right of a Negro to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade, ruled that free persons without distinction of race or color, if native born, were citizens.

He then distinguished between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. "All citizens," he said, "have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privilege of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office."

For the purpose of drafting soldiers, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered Negroes as well as whites to be enrolled. The attorney general of the state justified the order on the ground that "Congress and the War Department both leave out the word white from the description of the class to be enrolled."

In contrast to the above it was decided in Illinois that Negroes were not citizens. One W. C. Lowry had contracted with the trustees of a certain school district in Montgomery County of that state to teach their school. The trustees were enjoined from paying Lowry on the ground that he was one-fourth Negro. The court, in rendering its decision sustaining the injunction, said, "The Constitution of this state, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to and settlement in this state of such persons. They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold offices, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties." In June of 1862 the electors of the State of Illinois voted upon the adoption of a new constitution. The results with reference to that part relating to Negroes were as follows: For the continued exclusion from the state of Negroes and mulattoes, a majority of 100,000; against granting the right of suffrage or to hold office to Negroes or mulattoes, a majority of 176,000.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech in Congress, said: "The Negro race is looked upon by the people of Ohio as a class to be kept by themselves, to be debarred of social intercourse with the whites, to be deprived of all advantages which they cannot enjoy in common with their own class. They have always been deprived of the elective franchise in this state, and no party among our citizens has ever contemplated that they should be given the right of citizenship, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, the colored man in Ohio will not, in all future time that he may remain an inhabitant of the state, attain any material improvement in the

social or political rights over what he now enjoys. Deprived of the advantages here enumerated, it could not be expected that he should attain any great advancement in social improvement. Generally, the Negro in Ohio is lazy, ignorant and vicious. But it is only fair to acknowledge that almost any race, in the similar circumstances, would be reduced to about the same level. Deprived of liberty, social and political rights, for centuries, it is unreasonable to expect an improved state of society."

In Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, New Albany, Indiana and Brooklyn there were labor demonstrations against the Negro. In Chicago the workmen of the leading slaughter and packing houses, at a public meeting, declared that it was the intention of the packers to employ Negroes for the purpose of reducing the wages of the white men to the lowest possible standard. To prevent this, it was "Resolved that we the packing house men of the town of South Chicago pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any manner, bring Negro labor into competition with our labor." In Brooklyn the militia had to be called out to aid the police in a disturbance between Negroes and Irish laborers. The latter demanded that the former be discharged from the tobacco manufactories. It was done.

Congressional action in 1862 relating to the Negro was important. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia. It was prohibited in all the territories of the United States and in any territory which should thereafter be acquired. An act was passed which freed forever the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion. This same act declared free any slave of a disloyal owner, if that slave took refuge within the lines of the Union Army, or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government. It also denied the protection of the Fugitive Slave Laws to disloyal owners. The enlisting of Negro soldiers was authorized. Two regiments, the First South Carolina and the First Louisiana Native Guards, were enlisted. The Secretary of the Navy directed that on the Southern coast of the country, Negroes, because of their acclimatization, were to be enlisted freely. They were to be rated as boys and receive eight, nine and ten dollars per month.

At the suggestion of the President resolutions were passed tendering compensation to loyal masters who should voluntarily emancipate their slaves and to any state which should gradually abolish slavery.

On the 18th of June President Lincoln submitted the draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to Vice-President Hamlin. July 22, the President read the draft of his Proclamation to his Cabinet. September 22, the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

December 1, President Lincoln in his message to Congress proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the terms of which provided that any slave state which would at any time within thirty-seven years, that is before January 1, 1900, abolish slavery, should receive compensation from the United States.

1862 was notable as the year when the foundation for the general education of the Negro was laid. In April Congress passed an act requiring that ten per cent of the taxes collected from persons of color in the District of Columbia be set apart for the purpose of establishing a system of primary schools for the education of colored children.

April 29, General Rufus Saxton was ordered by the War Department to take charge of all colored people at Port Royal, South Carolina and vicinity. Here the Government, in co-operation with philanthropic societies, began in a large way the education of the freedmen. In November, Chaplain John Eaton, acting under orders from General Grant, took charge of the freedmen in the Department of Tennessee. Here also the education of the freedmen in a large way began.

THE NEGRO IN 1912

In the Economic Field.—There was during the year a large increase in the amount of property owned. The Negroes of Georgia increased their real estate holdings by over one million dollars. The assessed value of their property is over thirty-five million dollars. In North Carolina Negro property holding increased from \$28,602,280 to \$29,982,328. It is estimated that during the

year the Negroes of the country increased the amount of their property holdings over twenty million dollars.

The National Negro Business League held its annual meeting at Chicago, August 21 to 23. The reports made at this meeting showed that business activity among Negroes is nation wide and that there is rapid increase in the number of Negro enterprises. A further indication of Negro business activity is the increase in the number of local business leagues and the organization in several Southern cities of Negro boards of trade.

In May the members of the Ninth United States Cavalry issued an appeal to the Negroes of the country urging them to get closer together along business lines. The appeal also stated that the members of the regiment had, from their pay, saved \$110,000 which was available for investment in some business enterprise.

November 27 the State Corporation Commission of Virginia granted a charter of incorporation to the Anglo-American Financing Corporation of Richmond. Its capital is \$125,000. The officers of the corporation are: John Mitchell, Jr., managing director and president; Thomas H. Wyatt, secretary; and John T. Taylor, treasurer. It is reported that English capital is back of this enterprise. John Mitchell, Jr., director of the corporation, is president of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Richmond and is a member of the American Bankers Association. Through this membership he was brought in touch with foreign capital. It is said that a large amount of money will be at the command of the corporation. The field of operation is to be throughout the Southland. Money will be available for financing various kinds of enterprises.

The progress of the Negro in business received special notice in several of the leading daily papers of the South. A number of prominent papers gave large space to the progress of the Negroes of Memphis. The Chronicle, of Augustus, Georgia, devoted three pages of a Sunday edition to the progress of the Negroes of that city. The Constitution, of Atlanta, Georgia, in one of its issues, had a special section of six pages describing Negro progress in that city.

Among the most notable business achievements by Negroes in 1912 was the establishing of an old line insurance company and the opening of a large cotton seed oil mill. The Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia, by means of subscriptions from a comparatively small number of well-to-do Negroes, was able to begin business with a paid-in capital of one hundred thousand dollars. At the Negro town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, a hundred thousand dollar oil mill began operation. The enterprise is a result of the efforts of the State Negro Business League of Mississippi to build in the heart of the South a constructive industrial enterprise.

In 1912 the Negro farmers of the South made commendable progress. They are cultivating over 42,000,000 acres of land and own almost one-half of this amount. The value of the land and buildings on farms owned or rented by these Negro farmers is about one billion dollars. The declarations adopted by the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference pointed out that there are 150,000 more Negro farmers in the South than there were ten years ago; that they have done their share in adding 24,000,000 acres to the amount of improved land in this section, and have done much to make it possible for land values here in the same period to increase four billion dollars.

The State of Alabama offers prizes for the largest yield of corn on one acre of land. Isaac D. Martin, a Negro farmer of Pratt City, Alabama, by raising two hundred bushels of corn on one acre, won the second prize, \$150. "An Example of Intensive Farming in the Cotton Belt" is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The unusual thing about this bulletin is that it is a record of what has been accomplished on two acres of land in Wilcox County, Alabama, by Samuel McCord, an ex-slave now over 75 years of age. In one year, on this two acres of ground, McCord has produced seven bales of cotton and is striving to bring the yield up to nine bales. He has also demonstrated what can be done by rotating crops. The Department officials declare that this aged Negro has set a great example for other small farmers.

The Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, which receives financial aid from the General Education Board and is carried on under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, is doing much for the farmers as will be seen from the following statement furnished by Mr. Bradford Knapp, director of this work:

"The result of Demonstration Work among colored farmers in the South," he says, "has been extremely gratifying. The 34 colored agents who work entirely with farmers of their own race have enrolled about 6,000 demonstrators and co-operators and, in addition, every white agent has some colored demonstrators and co-operators. It is estimated that altogether probably 20,000 colored farmers are being reached by this work. These men accept the instructions willingly and are rapidly becoming better farmers. Not only are they learning how to increase the production on their lands, but the influence of the work extends to bettering home surroundings and social conditions. Under instructions the colored farmers are rapidly learning how to become self-supporting, the amount of foodstuffs grown at home having been greatly increased during the past year. In Virginia the ten colored agents reported during the past year a total enrollment of 1,400 demonstrators and co-operators. In addition to the great increase per acre in production of crops grown, we have also reports of 104 homes remodeled or newly built, 98 whitewashed or newly painted, and 85 new barns and outbuildings built, in addition to thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery being purchased by these colored demonstrators and co-operators, and reports show that more than \$10,000 worth of canned fruits and vegetables were put up by them for home use during the past year.

"The demand for work among the colored farmers is growing rapidly, faster than the Department is able to supply demands."

In the Religious Field.—1912 was a notable year for Negro religious denominations. In addition to the annual meetings there were the general conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Churches. There was also the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which has over 300,000 colored communicants. The general conference of the A. M. E. Z. Church, which met at Charlotte, North Carolina, in May, voted to increase the Episcopal force by the election of two bishops. Nine ballots were cast, after which the leading candidates withdrew, and the election went over to

the next general conference. Among other things which this conference did was: The adoption of the recommendation of the Federation of Bishops of the A. M. E., the A. M. E. Z., and the C. M. E. Churches for one common hymnal and one common catechism; the institution of the order of deaconesses in local churches; the granting and renewing of local preachers' licenses hereafter to be done in district conferences instead of, as formerly, in quarterly conferences; the creating of a Foreign Mission Board distinct from that of the Home Mission Board; devising plans to raise money for educational purposes, and increasing the facilities for educating ministers.

The General Conference of the A. M. E. Church met at Kansas City, Kansas, in May. At this meeting four bishops were elected; a home for superannuated preachers at Colorado Springs, Col., was accepted—the home was formally dedicated June 11; the church historian was made a general officer; the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Evangelistic Bureau were approved, and the heads of each made general officers without salary; the dollar money of the church was redistributed as follows: 40 per cent to the financial secretary, 36 per cent to the conference, 8 per cent to the missionary department, 8 per cent to the educational treasurer, and 8 per cent to church extension; the bishops of West Africa and South Africa were returned to their districts with the privilege of coming back to the United States once during the quadrennium. The next General Conference of the A. M. E. Church is to be held in Philadelphia, 1916, at which time the celebration of the centennial of the denomination's connectional existence will take place.

At the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which met at Minneapolis, Minnesota, the question of the disposition of the colored communicants occupied a prominent place. Among the solutions proposed before or at the Conference were Negro bishops for the Negro members, autonomy with Negro bishops, transfer of Negro members to Negro Methodist denominations, and the formation of a separate denomination. R. E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, was the candidate of the Negro members

of the Conference and received a large number of votes. When it became apparent that a Negro could not be elected a bishop, a sort of compromise was effected whereby W. P. Thirkield, president of Howard University, who for many years, as president of Gammon Theological Seminary, or secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, had been closely associated with the work of the denomination in the South, was elected bishop. In order to have a closer supervision of the colored membership Episcopal residences were established at Atlanta and New Orleans. A proposition was sent down to the annual conferences to amend the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal denomination so as to have bishops for languages and races with restricted jurisdiction. The defeat of the proposition to remove the ban on amusements from the discipline of the church was due, in a large degree, to the vote of the colored and foreign delegates. 80 of the 85 colored delegates voted for the retention of the paragraph, and 73 of the 95 delegates from the foreign conferences of the United States and abroad voted for the retention of the paragraph.

At the annual convention of the diocese of the Episcopal Church of Georgia a plan to elect a colored suffragan bishop to have charge of work among the Negroes in that state was approved in the report of the committee to the convention. The convention, however, decided not to take action upon the matter. By a vote of nearly four to one the South Carolina Diocesan Council of the Episcopal Church decided against the proposition to elect a Negro suffragan bishop, and instead made provision to raise money for the support of a Negro archdeacon for work among Negro members of the Episcopal Church in that state. The Episcopal workers among colored people held their annual meeting at Newbern, North Carolina the second week in September. Archdeacon H. B. Delany, Raleigh, N. C., was elected president of the convention, and Rev. G. F. Bragg, Baltimore, Md., corresponding secretary.

The Afro-American Council of Presbyterian ministers, elders and lay delegates of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, held its annual

meeting at Newark, New Jersey, October 24 to 27. The purpose of the meeting of the Council is to exchange ideas and plans looking toward the broadening and developing of the influence of the church.

[The National Baptist Convention, representing the largest Negro denomination in the world, held its thirty-second annual convention at Houston, Texas, September 9 to 14. Every branch of its work showed progress. The Home Mission Society, during the year, organized 37 churches, 49 Sunday schools, held 308 missionary and Bible conferences and expended a total of \$57,000. The receipts for the year of the National Baptist Publishing Board, which has its headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, were \$182,886.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the New England Missionary Baptist Convention was held at Orange, New Jersey, June 12 to 17. The president of the Convention, Dr. William A. Credit, of Philadelphia, in his annual address, emphasized the importance of looking after the institutions directly dependent upon the denomination for support. The Convention fosters education, supports missions, home and foreign, and maintains a fund for the widows of deceased ministers of the Convention. The next meeting of the Convention will be held in Washington, D. C.

The sixteenth annual session of the Lott Carey Foreign Mission Baptist Convention was held in August, at Portsmouth, Virginia. Reports submitted showed that the Convention had collected and received in pledges six thousand dollars for the fiscal year. At one session of the Convention nearly sixteen hundred dollars was raised for a chapel in Liberia. Plans for co-operation between this Convention and the New England Convention were agreed upon.

Education.—The most significant facts concerning the progress of secondary and higher education was the effort to improve school plants, to increase the efficiency of teaching, and to do more work for community uplift. The colored denominations made plans for increasing the amount of money raised for educational purposes. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its

recent session in Minneapolis, designated 1913 as a jubilee year for the schools of the Freedman's Aid Society, and launched a campaign to raise a half million dollars during the present year for their support. The American Missionary Association, at its meeting in Buffalo in October, set on foot a movement to raise one million dollars by October, 1913, for the secondary and higher education of the Negro of the South.

At a meeting of the county superintendents and county school boards of Alabama, at Montgomery, in October, John W. Abercrombie, former state superintendent of education and now congressman at large from the state, advocated Federal aid for education in the South for both whites and blacks. "The educational problem," he said, "which is peculiar to the South, was created by the National Government, and that government is in duty bound to assume its share of the work of solving that problem."

SELF-HELP.—As the colored people of the 'South grow more prosperous they contribute more largely to the expense of their education. [According to the report of the Freedmen's Aid Society, one-tenth of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church are Negroes.] They give from one-fifth to one-fourth of all the money that is raised in that denomination for their education. In 1911-1912 the colored conferences raised \$33,655 of the \$133,406 which that denomination raised for Negro education. The Woman's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention reported for the past fiscal year \$26,968 raised. Of this amount \$18,992 was reported to have been spent on the National Training School for Girls, at Washington, D. C. It was also reported that local organizations had raised \$8,000 for this institution. [Much of the Negro self-help in education is in the direction of supporting public schools.] The following are examples of how the colored people in the rural districts of the South, through their own efforts, are improving their public schools. During the past year at Barlow Bend, Clarke County, Alabama, the colored people built a two-room schoolhouse at a cost of \$1,200 and deeded it to the state. They received from the state's building fund \$200 and raised \$1,000 themselves. Miss Malinda L. Sorrel, supervising teacher under

the Jeanes Foundation for Iberville Parish, Louisiana, in her report for 1912, says, "This is my fourth year in the work. When I first came here to teach there was no school system in the parish except in the town. I have succeeded in establishing a system of six-month schools throughout the parish. The sum of \$700 has been raised among the colored people for school purposes." The colored people of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, during the past year raised over \$3,000 for the support and improvement of their schools. In Macon County, Alabama, to a large extent, through the influence of Tuskegee Institute, which is located there, the colored people, in addition to the public funds received, raised \$7,552 for their public schools.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.—During the year 1912, \$241,821,719 in gifts and bequests were made by Americans. \$763,494 of this sum was to institutions for Negroes. Individuals and their contributions were as follows: J. Pierpont Morgan, to Fisk University, \$25,000; Julius Rosenwald, to New York Colored Y. M. C. A., \$25,000—to Cincinnati Colored Y. M. C. A., \$25,000—to Booker T. Washington, for improving small Negro schools doing work similar to that done by Tuskegee Institute, \$25,000; Mrs. Boris, gift to Douglas Hospital, \$2,270; various donors, Philadelphia, gift to Douglas Hospital, \$12,024; Mrs. Charles E. Mason, to Tuskegee Institute, for the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, \$55,000; John B. Webb, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, will, to Lincoln University, \$40,000; R. F. Boyd, colored, Nashville, Tennessee, will, to charity, \$7,000; Mrs. M. B. Belknap, to Lincoln Institute, Kentucky, \$10,000; unnamed donor, to Cincinnati Colored Y. M. C. A., \$25,000; Z. R. Cornwell, Battle Creek, Michigan, will, to Tuskegee Institute, \$2,000; Catherine Simons, colored, will, to certain Boston institutions, \$6,000; Andrew Carnegie, to Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Virginia, \$10,000; Charles Birthright, colored, Clarkson, Missouri, will, \$50,000 to Stillman Institute; special friends, to Tuskegee Institute, \$53,000. In the final distribution of the Peabody Fund, \$350,000 was transferred to the John F. Slater Fund to be used for rural education. The General Education Board, for the

supervision of Negro rural schools in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama, \$12,000; to Negro educational institutions, \$40,000.

SCHOLARSHIP DISTINCTIONS.—Ernestine Bell, a graduate, 1910, of the Normal Department of Atlanta University, received the highest grade of any teacher white or colored in Atlanta in the examination for teacher's certificate. Helen Eugenia Hagan, who graduated last year from the Yale University School of Music, for the third time won a scholarship from this school. She was awarded the Samuel Simon Sanford Fellowship, which provides for two years' study abroad. The Fellowship was given for the best original composition. This Fellowship is given once in two years to the most gifted performer who also has marked ability in original composition. Augustus Stanfield, a graduate of Howard University Medical School, passed the highest examination in a class of 45 applicants for license to practice medicine and surgery in New Jersey. At the state dental examination, Columbus, Ohio, R. N. Swayne made the highest average, 93%, of twenty applicants. In an oratorical contest at the Camden, New Jersey High School, Howard E. Primas won the first prize for the best effort by male contestants. Edward Turner, a graduate of the Pharmaceutical Department of Howard University, stood first in a class of sixteen in a recent pharmaceutical examination in West Virginia. The salutatorian of a class of 223 in the Lowell, Massachusetts High School was a colored girl, Teresa G. Lew. Ethel Cantion-Davis, who graduated in 1912 from Wellesley College, was elected a Wellesley scholar. She won her way through college on competitive scholarships. The only colored woman who ever attended the Women's Medical College of New York was Isabel Vanderwall, who graduated in 1912 with the highest honors of her class. Renard Overton, a Negro boy in the Junior class of the Stuyvesant High School, New York City, was the prize winner in the youthful aeronautical contest.

Catherine D. Lealtad was valedictorian of the graduating class in the Mechanics Art High School of St. Paul, Minnesota. In the grammar school oratorical contest at Hillburn, New York,

Cecelia Gunner, a colored girl, won first prize, and Ira Smith, a colored boy, won second prize. Sinclair White, a girl of sixteen, was awarded the diamond medal at the graduating exercises of the Chicago Music School. It is reported that J. A. Dyer, expert bookkeeper for the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, Durham, North Carolina, in an examination in higher accounting in the International Business College, Detroit, Michigan, received the highest marks for systematizing and auditing. George E. Haynes, professor of Social Science, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University at its June commencement. His thesis was "The Negro at Work in New York." C. G. Woodson, a teacher in the M Street High School, Washington, D. C., received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University. His work was in the Department of Political Science, and his thesis was "The Disruption of Virginia." George Debays Agbebi, of Lagos, West Africa, at the Birmingham, England, University, in a class of fifty-seven composed of Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, Scotch and English students, stood third.

The Political Field.—The year 1912 was important politically for the Negro. It was notable in that never before at a Presidential election did so many Negroes vote against the Republican ticket. President Taft's Southern Policy, as outlined in a letter to the Outlook, was generally resented and condemned by them. The New York Age, one of the leading colored papers, in an editorial on January 15, called attention to the fact that its office was being flooded with letters protesting against it. It was declared that, as a result of this policy, one-half of the Negro voters of greater New York enrolled themselves as Tammany Democrats. The editorial concluded by saying: "The Age earnestly desires the renomination and election of President Taft, but we are handicapped by the Southern Policy of the President and the recent blunt restatement of it in the Outlook interview, and by the determined purpose of the 'Lily White' office-holders in the South to freeze the Negro Republicans out of the party. They cannot be frozen out of the Republican party in the Southern States without

having them freeze toward the Republican party in the Northern and Western States." In spite of this protest, the fifty-four Negro delegates from the Southern States at the Republican National Convention in the bitter contest that ensued, stood firmly by their instructions and voted solidly for Taft's renomination.

[The National Colored Democratic League was active throughout the Presidential campaign. At the Democratic National Convention representatives of this league and of the National Independent Political League were present and urged the convention to adopt a plank similar to the ones adopted by the Democratic Conventions of 1872 and 1876. The plank of 1872 was as follows: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in dealing with all the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color and persuasion, religious or political." That of 1876 said: "For the Democracy of the whole country we do hereby affirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered Civil War, and we do hereby record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government." The convention refused to consider the adoption. On the other hand, planks proposing to raise an anti-Negro issue in the campaign were likewise rejected by the Convention.

[Perhaps the most important event of the Presidential campaign, so far as the colored voters were concerned was the adoption of policies at the National Convention of the Progressive Party at Chicago in August, whereby Negroes were practically eliminated from this party in the South. In the Northern and Western States special efforts were made to get their support. Bureaus for this purpose were maintained at New York and Chicago. The action of the Progressive Convention was widely commented upon and caused greater protest from the Negroes than did President Taft's Southern Policy. In spite, however, of the policy of having the Progressive party exclusively white in the South, many Negroes in the North joined it and voted its ticket.

II.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS*

1863-1913

It is fifty years since the Emancipation Proclamation was issued and freedom given to the slaves. The progress that these freedmen have made in that time is remarkable and worthy of consideration. In 1863 there were 4,500,000 Negroes in the United States. There are now 10,000,000. This is a population three million greater than that of Belgium. It is greater than that of Holland and Switzerland combined, or the combined population of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The progress that these 10,000,000 Negroes have made since their emancipation may, for convenience, be summarized under three heads, namely: educational, economic, and religious. Fifty years ago Negro religious denominations were just beginning to be organized in the South. In a few places, as Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, the Negroes owned church buildings. In many instances, as at Beaufort, South Carolina, they worshipped with the white congregations. In most cases, however, they worshipped in rude praise houses, which were often nothing more than bush arbors. After emancipation they immediately began to replace these rude places of worship by more respectable churches. No other people have given a larger percentage of their earnings for religious work. Over eight per cent of the total wealth of the Negro is in church property. Fifty years ago the value of all the church property which they owned was only a few thousand dollars. Now they own church property to the value of about \$57,000,000.

Fifty years ago it was difficult for a Negro minister to obtain a competent training anywhere in the United States. Only three institutions of higher learning, the Lutheran Seminary at Gettys-

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burg, Pennsylvania; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and the Oneida Institute, Whitesboro, New York, were open to them. In contrast with that time, there are now for the training of Negro ministers 26 theological schools and departments. Fifty years ago the only demand made of Negro ministers was that they should have good lung power and be able to put on the "rousements." Now, everywhere the demand is for a trained and efficient ministry. The General Conferences of the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Zion Church held in May, 1912, placed great emphasis upon the importance of having trained and efficient ministers. As an example of the standard now outlined for Negro ministers it is interesting to note the educational qualifications of the four recently elected bishops of the A. M. E. Church. Bishop Jones is a graduate of Claflin University, South Carolina, and was for eight years president of Wilberforce University. Bishop Chappelle is a graduate of Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina, and was for six years president of that institution. Bishop Hurst is a graduate of Wilberforce University, and Bishop Conner is a graduate of the Theological Department of Shorters College, Little Rock, Arkansas.

As early as 1847 the A. M. E. Church organized missionary societies. It was not, however, until after Emancipation that Negro churches had an opportunity to do aggressive missionary work. All the important Negro denominations now maintain home and foreign missionary departments. Negro churches are contributing every year over \$100,000 for home missions. They are supporting 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 churches. This is a larger number of churches and ministers than there were in regularly organized Negro denominations in 1863. Negro churches are contributing annually over \$50,000 to foreign missions. The Negro Baptists are carrying on missionary work in five foreign countries. They have 132 stations and support 97 missionaries. The A. M. E. Church carries on missionary work in eight foreign countries. This denomination has two bishops stationed in Africa. The A. M. E. Zion Church is carrying on an aggressive missionary work in Africa and the West Indies.

Another evidence of religious progress among Negroes is the Laymen's Movement which is being developed in all denominations. At the last General Conference of the A. M. E. Church a regular Laymen's Department was organized, with a secretary and a board of directors. As in the laymen's department in white denominations the great object is to get a larger number of men and boys into the church, to educate and inspire them along the lines of missions, home and foreign, to make the work of the men and boys more efficient, and to have a more liberal giving of life and means.

Still another evidence of religious progress is the establishment in various cities of institutional churches. The more important ones are in Kansas City, Missouri; Chicago, Illinois; Atlanta, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida. The Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, located at the last named place, was erected at a cost of over \$50,000. It has an auditorium, a kindergarten room, a young men's recreation room, a kitchen, a dining room, a library and reading room, bath and toilet rooms for men and women, a printing office, a gymnasium, and two rooms for domestic science work. There are popular lectures courses, English classes, sewing classes, cooking classes, Bible classes, and theological classes for ministers. The pastor, John E. Ford, is a graduate of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. In the past five years this church raised \$44,000 among the colored people of Jacksonville.

Fifty years ago the organization of Sunday schools among the Negroes of the South was just beginning. There was at first not much difference between the day schools and the Sunday schools; for in each the people had to be taught the rudiments of learning. In 1863 there were in all the Southland probably less than 100 colored Sunday schools with less than 10,000 pupils. In 1913 there are more than 35,000 of these schools with over 1,750,000 pupils. In June, 1912, just fifty years from the time that the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation was made, the Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention met at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. In those parts of the country where, fifty years before, the Negroes in Sunday schools were being taught to read and write, these Sunday school workers traveled in special pullman

cars and met in a national organization. They had their own Sunday school literature and singing books, with songs and anthems written by Negroes, who themselves had either been slaves or were descendants of slaves. At this Sunday School Congress there were 17 editions of song books which had been written by Negroes and published in Negro publishing houses.

There are now four large publishing houses which devote all of their output to supplying the demand for Negro church literature. These houses are the A. M. E. Book Concern, of Philadelphia; the A. M. E. Sunday School Union Publishing House, of Nashville; the National Baptist Publishing Board, of Nashville, and the A. M. E. Zion Publishing Board, of Charlotte, North Carolina. The National Baptist Publishing Board is one of the largest business concerns established by Negroes. It owns a plant valued at \$350,000, employs over 150 people, and has an annual pay roll of \$200,000.

Fifty years ago the education of the Negro in the South had just begun. There were less than 100 schools devoted to this purpose. In 1867 there were only 1,839 schools for the freedmen with 2,087 teachers, of whom 699 were colored. There were 111,442 pupils. 18,758 of these people were studying the alphabet. 55,163 were in the spelling and easy reading lesson classes. 42,879 were learning to write. 40,454 were studying arithmetic. 4,661 were studying the higher branches. 35 industrial schools were reported, in which there were 2,124 students who were taught sewing, knitting, straw braiding, repairing and making garments. In 1912-13 there are over 1,700,000 Negro children enrolled in the public schools of the South and over 100,000 in the normal schools and colleges. The 699 colored teachers of 1867 have increased to over 34,000, of whom 3,000 are teachers in colleges, normal and industrial schools.

In 1863 there were in the South no institutions for higher and secondary education of the Negro. There were only four in the entire United States. In 1913 there are in the South 50 colleges devoted to their training. There are 13 institutions for the education of Negro women. There are 26 theological schools and departments. There are 3 schools of law, 5 of medicine, 2 of

dentistry, 4 of pharmacy, 17 state agricultural and mechanical colleges, and over 400 normal and industrial schools.

Fifty years ago the value of the school property used in the education of the freedmen was small. The value of the property now owned by institutions for their secondary and higher training is over \$17,000,000. Fifty years ago only a few thousand dollars was being expended for the education of the Negroes. In 1913 over \$4,400,000 was expended for their higher and industrial training and \$8,600,000 in their public schools.

Fifty years ago there were no funds specially devoted to the education of the Negroes. Now there are eleven educational funds from which the Negro is deriving some assistance. These are the "African Third," the Avery, the John C. Martin, the Miner, the Cushing, the Peabody, the John F. Slater, the Daniel Hand, the Anna T. Jeanes, the Phelps-Stokes, and the General Educational Board.

From the very first establishment of schools among the freedmen they contributed liberally for their support. In 1867 there were 555 schools which were supported entirely by them and 501 in part. It is estimated that from 1866 to 1870, out of their poverty, the freedmen contributed over \$700,000 for school buildings and the support of teachers. After fifty years their interest and self-help in education has, in no wise, abated. The Negroes are each year raising a million dollars for the support of their schools. Negro religious denominations are maintaining about 175 colleges and industrial schools.

Although there has been great progress in Negro education during the past fifty years, the equipments and facilities in Negro schools are, on the whole, far below those in white schools. The majority of the rural schools in the South are still without school buildings, and the average length of their terms is from three to five months. The Negroes constitute about eleven per cent of the total population of the country. A little less than two per cent of the expenditures of the over \$700,000,000 expended annually for education is spent upon them. Of the over \$600,000,000 spent on public schools the Negroes receive about one and one-half per cent. More money is spent on special schools for Indians, about

\$4,800,000 annually, than is expended for higher and industrial training for the Negro, a little more than \$4,400,000.

Fifty years ago there were no national organizations among the Negroes. There are now for their educational advancement the American Negro Academy, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and the Negro National Educational Congress; for their economic advancement there are the National Negro Business League, the National Bankers' Association, and the National Association of Funeral Directors; for their professional advancement there are the National Medical Association, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the National Negro Bar Association, the National Negro Press Association and the National Association of Colored Music and Art Clubs. In the interest of Negro women there is the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

In 1863 there were 3,960,000 slaves in the South. Their value was approximately \$2,000,000,000 or about \$500 each. At the present time about this same number of Negroes in the South are engaged in various gainful occupations. Their economic value is approximately \$2,500 each, and their total value as an asset of the South is ten billion dollars. Fifty years ago, with the exception of a few carpenters, blacksmiths and masons, practically all the Negroes in the South were agricultural workers. Freedom gave them an opportunity to engage in all sorts of occupations. The census reports show that there are now very few, if any, pursuits followed by whites in which there are not some Negroes. There are over 50,000 in the professions, that is, teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, editors, etc. There are some 30,000 engaged in business of various sorts. Fifty years ago there were in the South no Negro architects, electricians, photographers, druggists, pharmacists, dentists, physicians or surgeons; no Negro owners of mines, cotton mills, dry goods stores, insurance companies, publishing houses or theatres, no wholesale merchants, no newspapers or editors, no undertakers, no real estate dealers, and no hospitals managed by Negroes. In 1913 there are Negroes managing all the above kinds of enterprises. They are editing 450 newspapers and

periodicals. They own 100 insurance companies, 300 drug stores and over 20,000 grocery and other stores. There are 300,000 or more Negroes working in the trades and in other occupations requiring skill; blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet makers, masons, miners, engineers, iron and steel workers, factory operators, printers, lithographers, engravers, gold and silver workers, tool and cutlery makers, etc.

Fifty years ago it was unlawful for a Negro to be employed in the postal service; for in 1810, when the Post Office Department was organized, it was enacted that under a penalty of \$50, "No other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States either as post rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail." There are now more than 3,950 colored persons in the Government postal service. Altogether, there are now over 22,440 Negroes in the employ of the United States Government. Their annual salaries amount to more than \$12,-450,000.

Fifty years ago it was unlawful to issue a patent to a slave, and the Attorney General of the United States had just ruled that in spite of the "Dred Scott" decision patents might still be issued to free persons of color. Since that time about 1,000 patents have been granted to Negroes. These inventions have mostly been mechanical appliances and labor-saving devices. Some of the things which Negroes have recently invented were a telephone register, a hydraulic scrubbing brush, a weight motor for running machinery, aeroplanes, an automatic car switch and an automatic feed attachment for adding machines.

In 1863 it was not in the imagination of the most optimistic that within fifty years Negroes would be making good in the field of finance, be receiving ratings in the financial world, and be successful operators of banks. When in 1888 the legislature of Virginia was asked to grant a charter for a Negro bank, the request was at first treated as a joke. There are now twelve Negro banks in that state and 64 in the entire country. They are capitalized at about \$1,600,000. They do an annual business of about \$20,000,000. One of the strongest of these banks, the Alabama Penny Savings

Bank, of Birmingham, at the close of business August 20, 1912, had resources amounting to \$477,000.

Great progress has been made in Agriculture. In 1863 there were in all the United States only a few farms controlled by Negroes. They now operate in the South 890,140 farms which are 217,800 more than there were in this section in 1863. Negro farm laborers and Negro farmers in the South now cultivate approximately 100,000,000 acres of land, of which 42,500,000 acres are under the control of Negro farmers. The increase of Negro farm owners in the South in the past fifty years compared favorably with the increase of white farm owners. In 1860 practically all the white farmers in the South owned their farms. In fifty years the number of farms operated by white farmers increased 1,529,000. Of this number 663,300, or 49.6 per cent, were owners and 866,278, or 50.3 per cent, were tenants. In this same period 890,141 colored persons acquired control of farms. Of this number 219,647, or 25.7 per cent own their farms, and 670,494, or 75.2 per cent are tenants. When at the close of the Civil War the Negroes started on their career as farmers they had no land and no experience as farm owners or tenants; none of them became farm owners by inheritance, nor did any of them inherit money with which to purchase land. Of the million and a half white farmers added since 1863 a large number were the children of land owners and inherited farms or the wherewithal to purchase them. When the great difference in the condition of white and black farmers fifty years ago is taken into account, the fact, that the relative number of owners among the Negro farmers in the South is now more than one half as great as the relative number of owners among whites farmers, makes a very commendable showing. The Negroes of this country now own 20,000,000 acres of land or 31,000 square miles. If all the land they own were placed in one body, its area would be greater than that of the State of South Carolina.

During the past fifty years there has been a rapid increase in the wealth of the Negroes of the South. This increase was especially marked in the past ten years, during which time the value of the domestic animals which they own increased from \$85,216,337 to

177,273,785, or 107 per per cent; poultry from \$3,788,792 to \$5,113,-\$756, or 35 per cent; implements and machinery from \$18,586,225 to \$36,861,418, or 98 per cent; land and buildings from \$69,636,420 to \$273,501,665, or 293 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the colored farmers of the South increased from \$177,404,688 to \$492,898,218, or 177 per cent. In 1863 the total wealth of the Negroes of this country was about \$20,000,000. Now their total wealth is over \$700,000,000.

No other emancipated people have made so great a progress in so short a time. The Russian serfs were emancipated in 1861. Fifty years after it was found that 14,000,000 of them had accumulated about \$500,000,000 worth of property or about \$36 per capita, an average of about \$200 per family. Fifty years after their emancipation only about 30 per cent of the Russian peasants were able to read and write. After fifty years of freedom the ten million Negroes in the United States have accumulated over \$700,000,000 worth of property, or about \$70 per capita, which is an average of \$350 per family. After fifty years of freedom 70 per cent of them have some education in books.

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PART TWO

THE RACE PROBLEM IN 1912

I.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Lynchings.—According to the record kept by the Chicago Tribune there were 64 lynchings in 1912, 4 whites and 60 Negroes. Three of the latter were women. The crimes for which persons were lynched were: Murder, 34; rape, 10; murderous assault, 6; complicity in murder, 3; arson 3; insults to white women, 3; attempted rape, 2; assault and robbery, 1; race prejudice, 1; refusal to pay note, 1; unnamed cause, 1. According to the Tribune record the number of lynchings by states were: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 3; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

Legal Phases of the Problem.—BAR ASSOCIATION. —A controversy arose in the American Bar Association concerning admission of colored men to membership. Three colored men, William H. Lewis and Butler R. Wilson, of Boston, Massachusetts, and William R. Morris, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, were members of the Association. At the annual meeting of the Association at Milwaukee in August it was agreed that the present Negro members of the Association would be recognized as legally elected, but no more Negroes were to be admitted without opportunity for protest by the white members of the Association. The next day William R. Morris resigned his membership.

IMMIGRATION.—An amendment to the immigration laws so as to prohibit the immigration into this country of persons from Africa or of African descent, other than native Porto Ricans, was defeated in the United States Senate on April 12.

SEGREGATION.—Agitation against the Baltimore Segregation Law was continued throughout the year. Several attacks on its validity were made. Judge Stump ruled that the congregation of a Negro church had a right to worship in their church in spite of the fact that it was in a white block. Judge T. I. Elliot of the criminal court, before whom the demurrer was argued, said that it appeared that if the city council had a right to make the races live in particular sections, it would also be possible to pass laws restricting them to certain farms in counties. In November a segregation bill was introduced in the St. Louis City Council. It provided that it should be unlawful for either white or colored persons to move into a block where the majority of the inhabitants are of the other race. A penalty for violation of the law of from five to fifty dollars per day was proposed. It was stated that in Richmond it is the white property owners who are opposing the segregation law. One white property owner, it is stated, endeavored to have colored people move into his houses which are located in a so-called white block and brought suit to test the legality of the law.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—The supreme court of Louisiana, in a decision handed down in January, decided that a Negro had a vested right to a seat in a street car in that state. The opinion was that "Where a passenger has found a seat in the compartment assigned to his race no officer has a right, by moving the partition, to put him in the wrong compartment when, in the compartment for his race, there is no seat." On February 23 the Georgia State Railroad Commission through its special attorney, Judge James K. Hines, said in reply to a complaint that the Georgia law, requiring separate coaches for white and colored passengers, specially excepted sleeping cars. On July 15 the supreme court of Mississippi decided that the Jim Crow car law applied in that state to sleeping cars as well as to day coaches and that if Negroes are to ride in

sleeping cars in that state they must be furnished with separate coaches.

SUFFRAGE.—In June, at Baltimore, Judge J. C. Rose, of the United States District Court, imposed a fine of fifty dollars each on two election officials of Charles County and a fine of twenty-five dollars on the man who had charge of the printing of the ballots used in the congressional election of 1910, for alleged conspiracy to keep men from voting on account of race and color. On July 24 Joseph Butts, of Fannin County, Georgia, brought suit in the United States Court at Atlanta against the disfranchising amendment to the Georgia constitution. The ground for the suit was that the registrars of the county refused to allow him to register. It was also stated that the white republicans of North Georgia were preparing to test the legality of the constitutionality of the whole law. Governor Joseph M. Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the legislature, stated that the disfranchisement law of the state operated to disfranchise a hundred thousand white men. In Oklahoma considerable confusion prevailed because of conflicting opinions concerning the validity of the Oklahoma disfranchisement laws. In 1911 two election officials of King Fisher County were sentenced by United States Judge Cotteral for preventing Negroes from voting for congressmen. State Attorney General West, in an opinion as to the duties of election officers in view of this decision of Judge Cotteral, declared that the "grandfather" clause could be enforced so long as the officials acted in good faith. This decision, however, was so vague that the matter was submitted to United States District Attorney Taylor, who, in giving his opinion said, "Since the Federal Court has passed upon this question holding the law to be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, we are of the opinion that neither registrars nor election officials can claim that they act in good faith in enforcing the said 'grandfather' clause law against Negroes. The application of said laws to Negroes raises a Federal question, the decision of which by a Federal Court is to be preferred to a decision by a state court." In the second congressional district, John Carney, the democratic candidate for Congress, was

defeated by Richard T. Morgan, the republican candidate. Carney contested Morgan's seat in Congress on the ground that the provisions of the "grandfather" clause had been disregarded and Negroes, therefore, had been unlawfully allowed to vote. In his contest brief the legality of the Oklahoma "grandfather" clause was upheld, and the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States attacked. In September a proposed disfranchisement law in Arkansas was defeated, also a state-wide prohibition law. It was claimed that the Negroes combined with the liquor interests and voted solidly against the prohibition law and thus caused its defeat. T. A. Wright, secretary of the Arkansas Local Option and Self-Government League, analyzed the vote and showed conclusively that the defeat of the proposed prohibition law was not caused by the vote of the Negro, for he pointed out that in the white belt counties of the state there was a net majority of four thousand against the prohibition law, and that Cross and St. Francis Counties, each with a large Negro population, gave a majority for the prohibition law.

Discussion of the Problem.—"What is called the Negro problem in the United States," said the New York Evening Post, "has many phases and aspects, and some of them are still acute; but upon one thing all observers and thinkers, white or black, can agree, that is, that every step which the colored race takes toward efficiency, thrift, usefulness, service is a step which counts toward the satisfactory solution of the highly complex problem." Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's Cabinet, in an address at his old home, Laurensville, South Carolina, in touching upon the race question, said, "We must aid justice; we must educate and lift up the Negro so as to make him a better citizen and give him in our laws and our courts all his rights. Thus, and thus only, can we serve the best interests of this country, meet approval of our consciences and entitle ourselves to the commendation of the outside world." The Memphis News-Scimitar, in speaking of Negro advancement, said, "'If all the colored brethren were Booker Washingtons,' remarks a Chicago editor, 'the race problem would vanish.' It would be more true to say

that if all whites had the broad mind and high spirit of Booker Washington there would be no race question to settle. There would be hearty co-operation for the advancement for both whites and Negroes. The whole problem has grown out of the fact that while the colored leaders have made great progress towards a solution of the questions growing out of race rivalry, the whites have entrenched themselves in Negro hate and stood still. The white people of the South need to educate themselves to an understanding of the new and natural evolution in race relationship." At the fourth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at Chicago, April 28 to 30, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the *New York Evening Post* and president of the Association, said, "The object of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may be put into a single sentence: This society exists in order to combat the spirit of persecution and prejudice which confronts the colored people of this land, and to assure to them every right, privilege and opportunity to which every citizen of the United States is entitled. That it exists at all is in itself an indictment of our American democracy. It asks no favors, no privileges, no special advantages or benefits for these disadvantaged ones. It does not even ask special indulgence for any of their shortcomings or beg for them unusual economic and educational opportunities because of their disadvantages and the frightful inheritance of vice and ignorance which was the chief bequest of slavery. It merely asks equality of opportunity, equality at the ballot box, equality in the courts of the land." The conference for education in the South at its meeting in Nashville, in April, devoted one session to the discussion of the education of the Negro in the South. Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, Southern secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, said, "The greatest and most pressing need of the South today, economically speaking, is for a trained and efficient force of labor, and the lack of such a trained labor class is retarding the progress of the South at the present time more than any other single influence. Inasmuch as the Negro is almost our only class of labor, the only way

to have an intelligent labor class in the South is to give the Negro such training as will make him efficient."

Booker T. Washington, in the *Century Magazine* for November, discussed the race problem under the title, "Is the Negro Having a Fair Chance?" He maintained that a large part of the racial troubles in the United States grew out of an attempt to pass and execute laws intended to make and keep one man superior to another, whether he was intrinsically superior or not. He also called attention to the difficulty Negroes have to obtain uniform treatment, and pointed out that "The fact was each one of the 1,300 counties in the Southern States is a law unto itself. The result is that there is almost as many race problems as there are counties. The Negro may have a fair chance in one county and have no chance at all in the adjoining county." He concluded by pointing out that in spite of all the disadvantages and difficulties under which the Negro labors in the United States, there is no other country in which he is making greater progress. "As white and black learn," he said, "day by day to adjust, in a spirit of justice and fair play, those interests which are individual and racial, and to see and feel the importance of those fundamental interests which are common, so will both races grow and prosper. In the long run no individual and no race can succeed which sets itself at war against the common good."

Study of the Problem.—The Southern Sociological Congress, composed of representative men and women of the South, was organized at Nashville, May 7. Its purpose is to study and improve social, civic, and economic conditions in the South. A part of the social program of the conference is to work "For the solving of the race question in a spirit of helpfulness to the Negro and of equal justice to both races." At the suggestion of Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, a Commission on Southern Race Questions was organized at Nashville in May. The membership is confined to the faculties of eleven Southern state universities, as follows: James E. Doster, dean of the School of Education, University of Alabama; C. H. Brough, professor of economics and sociology, University of Arkansas; James M. Farr,

vice-president and professor of English, University of Florida; R. J. H. De Loach, professor of cotton industry, University of Georgia; W. O. Scroggs, professor of economics and sociology, University of Louisiana; W. D. Hedleston, professor of ethics and sociology, University of Mississippi; Charles W. Bain, professor of Greek, University of North Carolina; Josiah Morse, professor of philosophy, University of South Carolina; James D. Hoskins, dean and professor of history and economics, University of Tennessee; W. S. Sutton, dean and professor of education, University of Texas, and William M. Hunley, adjunct professor of political science, University of Virginia. The second meeting of the commission was held at the University of Georgia in December. The study of the Negro in his relation to all phases of Southern life by students in white universities of the South, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was continued and received great impetus by the establishment by the Phelps-Stokes Foundation of fellowships at the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars was donated for a fellowship in each of these institutions, the holder thereof to make a scientific and practical study of the Negro and his adjustment to the present civilization.

II.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

International Conference on the Negro.—An International Conference on the Negro was held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, April 17, 18 and 19. Eighteen foreign countries or colonies of foreign countries and twenty-five different missionary societies, representing twelve different religious denominations, were represented officially or unofficially. The delegates came from sections of the world where the Negro is thickly settled and where the race question is more or less acute. The conference was called by Booker T. Washington in response to requests from foreign fields for information concerning the methods of education employed at Tuskegee Institute and as to how these methods could be applied to the problems concerning the people in the

countries that are inhabited by the darker races. The chief results of the meeting were summed up in the declarations adopted by the conference and covered these points: The International Conference on the Negro has opened up a new field for co-operation among those interested in the Negro race; Tuskegee has become a great experimental station in racial education and a center of Negro life; the questions which were raised for discussion will affect native races in all parts of the world; there has come the need of widening the scope of education so that it may touch life at as many points as possible; and similar international conferences should be held triennially. The declarations were signed by J. R. Williams, director of education of Jamaica; William I. Thomas, professor of sociology, University of Chicago; Maurice S. Evans, representative of the British African Society, Natal, South Africa; James Denton, principal of the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, Africa; Isaiah B. Scott, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Monrovia, Liberia; Washington Harper, representative from the Barbados, British West Indies, and Robert E. Park, Boston, Massachusetts, former secretary of the Congo Reform Association in America.

A permanent executive committee was appointed and authorized to arrange for the next meeting of the conference in 1915. The members of this committee are Booker T. Washington, president of the conference; Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the conference; William I. Thomas, James Denton, Robert E. Park; Hollis B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, and Cornelius H. Patton, secretary for the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions.

In Canada.—The emigration of Negroes from the United States into the British Northwest caused the race question to be agitated to some extent in Canada. There was, through application of the immigration laws, some restriction of such immigration.

In the British West Indies.—There was considerable discussion during the year in colored papers by West Indians of color lines in the United States as to whether there was race prejudice in the British West Indies. Many arguments were adduced on both sides to show the truthfulness of the assertions. Statements by delegates from Jamaica and the Barbados to the International

Conference on the Negro indicated that the problem in the British West Indies was economic rather than racial. On the last day of the conference the members of the British Union, composed of teachers and students of Tuskegee Institute who are citizens of Jamaica, laid before the fifteen delegates from the British West Indies attending the conference a series of resolutions emphasizing the importance of industrial education for the masses of colored people on the island.

The Negroes of the British West Indies were reported to be bitterly opposed to the plan which suggested a federation with Canada. Sir Harry H. Johnston, the noted explorer, administrator and writer, in discussing the subject, pointed out that Canadians are less liked by the colored people of the West Indies than citizens of the United States. "This is partly due to the Canadians' sharing to the full," he says, "when out of Canada the American feeling against the black man and being, perhaps, a little more arrogant toward them in their dealings than are the United States people."

In Cuba.—During the year the race problem came much to the fore in Cuba and became more or less of a political issue. General Estenoz, who was killed while leading a revolution in that island, in a letter to the State Department at Washington, explaining why he had started the revolution, said, "The Negro under the present conditions in this country has no rights and the object of the warfare which we are now carrying on is to secure for him the civic rights to which, in common with other Cubans, he is entitled under the constitution of the Republic and for which he fought during so many years." Other Cubans said the revolution was not racial.

In South America.—Charles S. Osborn, in discussing race prejudice in South America in his book, "The Andean Land," states that the color line is not drawn in South American countries, not even in Argentina, the most white of all. Mr. James Bryce, former ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, who made an extended tour of South America in 1912, also stated that he found no color prejudice in South America.

In Europe.—The color line is not drawn in France. M. Mortemol, a Negro born in Guadalupe, and a graduate some years ago of the French Naval Academy, was promoted by M. Delcasse, the Minister of Marine, to the grade of ship captain and the right to command a French man-of-war. The Parisian press, on this occasion, congratulated the Minister of Marine and pointed out that only in France, of all Europe, does their exist equality of the races.

In German Africa.—Here the color problem arose with reference to the legality of marriages between whites and the natives in the German African Protectorates. The settlement of the question was carried to the Reichstag at Berlin, which on May 5, by a vote of 203 to 133, passed a resolution requesting the government to introduce a bill establishing the legality of marriages between whites and natives in all the German Protectorates. The Conservatives voted against the resolution and pointed out that the missionaries, both Protestants and Roman Catholics, were opposed to mixed marriages in the colonies. The resolution was adopted by the vote of the Center Party, the Socialists, the Poles and the Economic Union.

In South Africa.—During 1912 the race problem was very prominent in South Africa. January 1 the African Political Organization held its ninth annual session at Johannesburg. This organization represents the Coloured people of South Africa, that is, those of mixed blood. The point of view of the Coloured people of South Africa with respect to the race problem was expressed in the president's annual address and in the resolutions which the conference adopted. The president of the conference, A. Abduahman, of Cape Town, in his annual address said, "Since our last congress the march of events has, from our point of view, been rapid. Many acts of momentous importance have taken place, and the chief feature that affects the Coloured man is the unmistakable evidence that is being daily accumulated proving that he is regarded by the general body of white men as a pariah—banned from society, banned from the Dutch Reformed Church, banned from facilities for educating his children, banned

from the privilege to be imposed on all citizens of joining the standing army of his country, and doomed to a condition worse than slavery. This condition of affairs Coloured South Africans deeply deplore. The attitude of mind adopted by the general body of white men, they resent. They cannot fail to discern signs that the European and the Coloured sections of the country are daily drifting further apart into hostile camps." The conference passed resolutions urging, "That the same marriage laws as apply to the Europeans in the Transvaal should apply to the Coloured people in the Transvaal, and that Coloured ministers be granted the same facilities as European ministers for the solemnization of marriages. That the present Transvaal laws which prohibit inter-marriage between Coloured and white people are the chief cause of immorality amongst the people. That the conference, therefore, protests against the Transvaal laws. That the conference protests against the penalty of death being passed only on Native and Coloured people if found guilty of rape. That Coloured women should be protected, and that the death sentence be also passed on Europeans found guilty of committing rape on Coloured women. That the executive be instructed to petition the Union Parliament to have the Colour bar in the South African Act removed so as to permit any registered voter to be eligible to a seat in the House of Parliament. That the executive petition the government for the extension of the franchise throughout the Union on the same basis as obtains in the Cape Province today."

The attitude of the Coloured people of South Africa with reference to the liquor problem is set forth in recommendations offered to the conference by the liquor laws committee: "(1) That the Liquor Laws be amended so as to prevent persons under 18 years of age from being served with intoxicating liquors in bars and canteens. (2) That the conference expresses itself in favor of total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to women in bars, hotels, bottle stores, canteens or in places where intoxicating Liquor is sold. (3) That the conference is of the opinion that steps should be taken to prevent the payment of labourers with intoxicating liquors in lieu of wages. (4) That the General Executive

oppose any legislation which tends to give facilities whereby the Natives employed in the mines may obtain liquor. (5) That the Government be asked to enforce local option so as to allow the people to vote for or against total prohibition. (6) That all liquor sold to the Coloured people of Worcester be consumed on the premises. (7) That further restrictions be placed on the sale of liquor to the Coloured people of De Doorns. (8) That persons found guilty of illicit liquor dealing in the Transvaal be sentenced to at least twelve months' imprisonment for a first offence, and for a second offence, if not born in the Transvaal, shall be deported, and if born in the Transvaal, shall be sentenced to at least three years' imprisonment, and to an additional year for every subsequent offence. (9) That the Conference is of the opinion that illicit liquor dealing would be lessened considerably if no bottle store were permitted to open before 10 a. m., or to remain open after 6 p. m."

January 8 and 9, a Congress, representing the Native Races of South Africa, was held at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State. There was at this meeting representatives of every one of the leading South African Native Races. The Congress is said to have paved the way for a complete understanding between the various native peoples. It changed the whole native outlook and made it possible for them to formulate a statement from their point of view of what the policy of the government of United South Africa should be toward them. The Congress urged that the government provide greater protection for native women; that two or more native colleges be established so as to remove the necessity of the young men having to go abroad for their education; that a central agricultural college be established so as to train the natives in modern methods of agriculture; that a bill pending in Parliament to reduce the number of natives living on farms and to prevent the proper right of ownership be withdrawn, for "Its sole aim and object is to deprive the Natives of economic independence which is the inherent right of his Majesty's subjects." It was also urged that laws which would secure more compensation and greater protection for native miners be enacted.

In an investigation of the Black Peril, the representatives of the

natives laid much of the blame for the outrages committed by native men on unprotected white women and girls at the door of the white men. Representatives of the natives said that outrages on black women by white men were of much more frequent occurrence, but were never reported. They also asked why a higher moral standard should be demanded of the Heathen than of the Christian. The evils of the compound system, at the diamond and gold mines, were pointed out. The native spokesmen also called attention to the dangers that resulted from hundreds of heathen men being brought from their villages, and crowded together at the mines under artificial conditions where their naturally strong passions were inflamed by drink illicitly supplied by white men and where provisions for their moral improvement are almost wholly lacking.

Mr. Maurice S. Evans, of Natal, author of "Black and White in South Africa," in a paper read before the International Conference on the Negro at Tuskegee Institute, stated the position of the white people of South Africa towards the natives, which, it appears, is race separation and non-competition of the natives and artisans in the arts and crafts. Mr. Evans advocated practical education as the method of improving the natives. Yet, as he pointed out, there is a strong feeling among the colonists that the natives should not be taught the arts and crafts so that they would compete with the white men. "At present," he said, "the natives hardly touch the callings and trades which the white man considers his prerogative, but I feel sure that any large influx of native artisans to the towns or parts of the country largely settled by Europeans would be strongly resented and probably lead to conflict. Therein lies one of our difficulties. As a people desiring to do justly, we cannot leave the Bantu disintegrated and bewildered to suffer the ill effects of our incoming without giving him a chance to find himself in his new environment. We cannot allow him to absorb our vices and not give him a chance to learn our virtues. Yet it would appear that the more the natives are educated and iminge on the white population the stronger becomes race tension and race antagonism. This has been the case in South Africa to a limited extent and it seems likely that it will be so to a greater extent in the future."

In West Africa.—In West Africa, where there is no attempt at white colonization, the race problem does not take on the intensity and bitterness that it does in South Africa. There has been in recent years a getting together of the West African Natives for the purpose of protecting themselves, particularly in their property rights and in having the native laws more widely adopted and more accurately interpreted for administrative purposes. The standpoint of the West African Natives is set forth in the following words: "The Native is not in any way looking for antagonism. He desires to get together in order to discuss the outlook for him, social, political, and economic; and to render it possible for the formulation by the native himself, from his own standpoint, of the stand he should take under the exigencies of present day life and activities."

Mr. E. D. Morel, editor of *The African Mail*, Liverpool, England, in a paper, "The Future of Tropical Africa," presented to the International Conference on the Negro, at Tuskegee Institute, stated the position of a large number of English people toward the native problem in West Africa. This position is that the native Africans should be secure in possession of the land and the preservation of his laws and institutions; although not to the exclusion of European enterprise. The paramount problem of the West African, according to Mr. Morel, is "Whether his future is to be that of a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for an alien landlord whom he will never see and who will never see him, or whether his future is to be that of a free man owning his land and reaping the benefit of his industry under the protection of European governments. A selfish commercial policy in West Africa, which many advocate, he maintained, would work incalculable injury; for the aim of the commercial school is the rapid acquisition of the natural riches of the country, preferably by trade, but where this is too slow, various forms of pressure are brought to bear which, in the aggregate, amount to compulsion. His policy logically carried out resulted in the horrors of the Congo. Although in both Belgian and French territories a few individuals and groups made much

money, the population was cleared off at an alarming rate. Mr. Morel maintained that after twenty years of the application of the precepts of the commercial school on the Congo the population had decreased from 15 million to 7½ million. In the Portuguese West African possession of Angola there has been in operation for many years, with equally disastrous effect upon the native population, a variant of this policy. Here, there has been maintained a system of forcible recruiting in the interests of sugar, and other plantations kept by the white man on the coast and for the cocoa plantations on the Island of San Thome and Principe, some hundred miles from the coast and also held by Portugal.

Inter-Racial Concord:—At a meeting of the Executive Council of the World Conference for Promoting Inter-Racial Concord at London, September 21, the following resolutions were agreed upon: (1) That in accordance with the instructions of last year's congress a Central Bureau of Information be created; (2) That the Bureau be directed by five members appointed by the Chairman; (3) That the object of this Bureau be primarily to issue publications of a scientific and popular character intended to promote friendly feelings between different nations and races, especially on critical occasions.

An International Journal for the Coloured Races:—The African Times and Orient Review, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the Coloured races of the world, began publication at London in July. It is an outgrowth of the Universal Races Congress which met in London in 1911. The editor is Duse Mohamed, a Negro born in Egypt and educated in England. The foreword of the first issue said, "We feel that lack of understanding the African and Oriental has produced non-appreciation, and non-appreciation has unleashed the hydro-headed monster of derision, contempt, and repression. Laudable ambitions have but to be voiced to be appreciated, and that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin has only to be brought into operation to

establish that bond of universal brotherhood between White, Yellow, Brown and Black. The man, therefore, who would be well informed as to native aims, capacity and development, will be well advised to study the pages of The African Times and Orient Review, for herein will be found the views of the Coloured man, whether African or Oriental."

PART THREE

THE NEGRO: WORLD DISTRIBUTION, GOVERNMENTS, CHRONOLOGY IN AMERICA

I.

DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF BLACK PEOPLE

Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black peoples of the world may be roughly classified as Negroes (those without admixtures of other races) and Negroids (those with admixtures of other races). The population of the earth is divided among the races about as follows: white, 560,000,000; yellow and brown, 703,000,000; black, 255,612,000; total 1,519,312,000. The present distribution of the black population of the world is: Africa, 180,000,000, Southern Asia, 50,000,000 (principally the Dravidians, of India); Pacific Islands, 2,500,000 (Melanesians, Papuans and Negritos); North America, 16,126,794; South America, 9,485,500. The distribution of the black population of the Western Hemisphere is: Canada, 30,000; United States, 9,828,294; Central America, 500,000; Bermudas, 12,500; West Indies, 5,756,000; Brazil, 8,300,000; remainder of South America 1,185,500; total 25,612,294.

Possessions of European Powers in Negro Africa

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all that part of Africa inhabited by Black Races belongs to European Powers)

Nation	Area in Sq. Miles	Population			
		White	Asiatic	Natives	Total
GREAT BRITAIN					
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.	950,000	3,500	9,000	2,387,500	2,400,000
British Somaliland.....	68,000	.....	.....	300,000	300,000
British East Africa—					
Protectorate of E. Africa.	240,000	3,000	25,000	3,000,000	3,028,000
Protectorate of Uganda.	110,000	507	3,000	3,500,000	3,503,507
Protectorate of Zanzibar	1,020	250	*20,000	220,000	240,250
Central Africa.....	250,000	700	400	2,000,000	2,001,100
South Africa—					
Union of South Africa.					
Cape of Good Hope...	276,995	579,741	24,171	1,805,992	2,409,804
Natal.....	35,371	97,109	100,918	910,727	1,108,754
Orange Free State.....	50,392	142,679	+15,487	229,149	387,315
Transvaal.....	111,196	297,277	+35,547	937,127	1,269,951
Southern Rhodesia.....	148,575	16,500	2,000	700,000	718,500
Bosutaland.....	10,293	895	222	347,731	348,848
Bechuanaland Protecto-					
rate.....	225,000	1,004	.....	119,772	120,776
Swaziland.....	6,536	898	.....	84,586	85,484
West Africa—					
Nigeria.....	338,000	1,000	.....	15,000,000	15,001,000
Gold Coast and hinter-					
land.....	80,000	2,000	.....	2,698,000	2,700,000
Sierra Leone Colony and					
Protectorate.....	30,000	500	.....	1,500,000	1,000,500
Gambia.....	4,000	50	.....	163,000	163,050
BELGIUM					
Belgian Congo.....	900,000	2,943	.....	21,997,057	22,000,000
FRANCE					
West Africa—					
Senegal.....	74,000	.....	.....	1,800,000	1,800,000
Upper Senegal and Niger					
including part of Sahara	210,000	.....	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Guinea.....	100,000	.....	.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Ivory Coast.....	120,000	600	.....	1,999,400	2,000,000
Dahomey.....	40,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000

* Also 7,000 Arabs

† Mixed races also

Possessions of European Powers in Negro Africa

(Continued)

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all that part Africa inhabited by black Races belongs to European Powers)

Nation	Area in Sq. Miles	Population			
		White	Asiatic	Natives	Total
FRANCE—Continued					
French Congo.....	700,000	1,278	.....	9,000,000	9,900,000
French Somaliland.....	12,000	.....	.....	50,000	50,000
Comoro Islands.....	760	600	200	81,200	82,200
Madagascar.....	228,000	11,000	9,000	2,680,000	2,700,000
GERMANY					
Cameroon.....	190,000	1,128	.....	3,500,000	3,501,128
Togoland.....	33,700	330	.....	999,670	1,000,000
German South West..	322,450	7,110	.....	120,000	127,110
Africa.....	364,000	3,000	10,000	7,987,000	8,000,000
German East Africa....					
ITALY					
Eritrea.....	60,000	3,000	.....	450,000	450,000
Italian Somaliland.....	146,000	.....	.....	400,000	400,000
PORTUGAL					
Angola.....	480,000	5,000	.....	4,114,000	4,119,000
San Thome and Principe					
Islands.....	442	1,012	.....	38,988	40,432
Portuguese East Africa..	250,000	9,000	5,000	3,106,000	3,120,000
SPAIN—					
Fernando Po Island.....	780	500	24,500	25,000

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Population of the Principal West Indian Islands

Islands	Nation to which they belong	Population		
		White	Negro	Total
Bahamas.....	Great Britain.....	12,000.....		53,735
Barbados.....	Great Britain.....	19,600.....		196,287
Cuba.....	Republic....	1,440,433	608,547	2,048,980
Guadeloupe.....	France.....			*182,112
Haiti.....	Republic.....		1,500,000	1,500,000
Jamaica.....	Great Britain.....	16,000	790,000	806,000
Martinique.....	France.....			*182,024
Porto Rico.....	United States.....	690,932	437,080	1,118,012
Saint Lucia.....	Great Britain.....			*50,000
St. Thomas.....	Denmark.....			*11,012
St. Vincent.....	Great Britain.....			*44,600
Santa Domingo.....	Republic.....		900,000	900,000
Trinidad... ..	Great Britain.....			*255,000

* Chiefly Negroes

II.

WHERE BLACK MEN GOVERN

ABYSSINIA

Form of Government.....Feudal Monarchy
 King.....Lidj Jeassu
 Capital.....Adis Abeba
 Area.....350,000 square miles (estimated)
 Population.....5,000,000, (estimated)

Non-African races in Abyssinia are Armenians, Indians, Jews, and Greeks. There is also a small colony of British, French Italians and Russians.

Political Divisions.—Kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, Gojam and Shoa and the outlying dependencies of Harrar, Kaffa, and Enarea.

Surface.—Plateau with an average altitude of 8,000 feet. The northern and central part of the country contains numerous mountain chains. Mt. Ras Dashan has an altitude of over 15,000 feet. Southern part of the country abounds in rocky hillocks and numerous extinct volcanoes. The most important rivers are the Blue and Black Nile.

Climate.—Except in the lowlands the climate is that of the lower temperate zone. The temperature varies according to altitude from 100 to 45.

Flora.—The varied and often luxuriant vegetation includes the plants of both the torrid and temperate zone.

Fauna.—Includes the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, hyena, hippopotamus, zebra, and several forms of antelopes.

Industries.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. Land is divided not among individuals, but among families. Only title to land is occupation. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive sort. Wheat and barley are the chief grains raised. Wool is one of the chief articles of export.

Trade.—The chief trade centers are Adis Abeba and Harrar. Chief imports are cotton, silk and arms. Exports—coffee, ivory, skins, civet, ostrich feathers, gum, pepper, kat plant (used by Moslems for its stimulating properties), gold in small quantities and livestock. Trade in skins is with the United States. America also takes a large proportion of coffee exported.

History.—It is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews, and there is a tradition that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelek, son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The Abyssinian Church.—Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. This church while having relations with the Coptic Church is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna" (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians. The adherents of this Church number about 3,000,000.

LIBERIA

Form of Government..... Republic
President..... Daniel E. Howard
Capital..... Monrovia
Area..... 35,000 square miles (estimated)

Population.—2,000,000 (estimated). The Americo-Liberians number about 40,000.

Surface.—The coast is swampy and flat; interior is elevated and has forests of valuable trees.

Climate.—One of hottest on the globe. Two rainy seasons. One in June and July, and one in October and November.

Trade.—The trade is small. Chief exports are coffee, rubber, cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels.

History.—Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817 to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. The natives were hostile and confirmed slave traders. It was sometime before they were sufficiently overcome to permit the colonists to be permanently located, Thirty acres were allotted to each man with means for cultivation. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged. New settlements were formed, some of the neighboring chiefs were received into the colony, others were subdued, and the colony was finally firmly established. In 1847 Liberia became an independent State. The colony now became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States. In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The commissioners were Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; George Sale, Superintendent of Education, for

the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country. As a result of this report settlements were reached with reference to the boundary disputes, although recently, both with Great Britain and France, new boundary disputes have arisen. For the financial relief of the Republic, through the good offices of the United States, a loan of \$1,500,000 was arranged for. This was expected to pay off the debts of the Republic, amounting to \$1,300,000, and to have left some ready funds on hand. In order to secure the payment of the loan the customs of the country were placed in the hands of a burdensome and costly international receivership and four receivers, American, French, English and German, look after the revenues of the Republic.

Constitution.—Framed after that of the United States. There is a president, vice-president, a cabinet of six ministers, and a senate and a house of representatives. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. Foreigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government.

Carey, Lott.—First missionary to Liberia and one of the leading spirits in the founding of that colony. He was born a slave about 1780 on a plantation thirty miles below the city of Richmond. In 1804 he was taken to Richmond and employed in a tobacco warehouse. Because of his valuable services, he was made a sort of manager in the warehouse. He had great business ability, and his master often rewarded him for his commercial transactions. In this way and by extra work he accumulated almost sufficient money to purchase his freedom as well as that of his family. A number of merchants, learning of his efforts, gave him enough money to make up the required amount. He became free in 1813. He had already learned to read. He now studied eagerly and qualified for the ministry. Carey became greatly interested in the colonization scheme, and was selected as one of the principal assistants. Sailed

for Liberia in 1821. In 1826, was elected Vice-Agent of the colony, and in reality became the head of the colony, and so continued until his death in 1828.

Cuffe, Paul.—Noted Negro skipper, the colored patriot of the Revolution. One of the first persons in America to advocate colonization of Negroes in Africa. He was born in Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts, in 1759. He was the son of a slave and an Indian girl. He had much natural ability. It is said that in half a month he acquired sufficient knowledge of navigation to enable him to command a ship, in which position he visited England, Russia, Africa, the West Indies, and ports in the United States. He owned in Westport a farm of 100 acres and a wharf where he built his ships. He built the first schoolhouse in Westport in 1797 at his own expense and presented it to the town. Becoming dissatisfied with the conditions of the free Negroes in Massachusetts, he, with others, drew up a petition and presented it to the Legislature in 1778. As a result the free Negroes were given all the privileges of the white citizens. He was the owner of a ship and several schooners. Desiring to help his race, he made, in 1811, a voyage to the newly founded colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa. While here he organized among the colonists the Friendly Society of Sierra Leone. In 1815 he sailed from America in his own ship with thirty-eight Negroes, who were to give instruction in Sierra Leone in farming and the mechanical arts. In addition to carrying these colonists in his own ship free of charge, he expended about \$4,000 in money for the benefit of the colony. He died full of wealth and honor in 1817 at Westport and was buried behind the meeting house. The Westport Society of Friends of which he was the most famous member still boasts of him.

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HAITI

Form of Government..... Republic
President..... Tancrede Auguste
Capital..... Port-au-Prince

Area.—10,200 square miles. (The Republic of Haiti comprises the western four elevenths of the Island of Haiti.)

Population.—2,790,000. Practically all are Negroes. The predominant language is French. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Religious freedom, however, is guaranteed by the Constitution, and the Protestant churches receive some support from the State.

Surface.—The coasts are generally elevated and greatly indented. There are numerous natural harbors. The interior of the country consists mostly of forested mountain chains and fertile valleys.

Climate.—Along the coast it is hot, but in the mountains it is cool. The average for the summer months is about 77. There are two rainy and two dry seasons. Rainfall is heaviest in May and June.

Industries.—Agriculture is the chief industry. Coffee is the principal product. About 75,000,000 pounds are exported annually. It is more costly than the Brazilian coffee and the most of it is sent to France. Some sugar cane, cotton and indigo are also grown.

History.—Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island. 1697, the Island was ceded to France. 1791, the Negroes rose in rebellion. 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. 1798, Toussaint L'Overture repelled the invasion of the Island by the British. 1803, the French soldiers were expelled from the Island. 1804, the Island was declared independent. 1825, France recognized the independence of Haiti.

Constitution.—First adopted in 1805. Remodeled in 1889. President is elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of

Communes in joint session. His Cabinet of four members is nominated by himself. The Communes consist of ninety-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The Senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the Chamber of Communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same as in France. Foreigners, and particularly white foreigners are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE

Toussaint Francois Dominique, called L'Overture. Soldier and statesman, the chief liberator of Haiti, born in 1743 near Cape Francois in the island of Haiti. He was a full-blooded Negro. He claimed to be descended from an African chief and that his father, a slave in Haiti, was the chief's second son. His surname at first was Breda. Afterwards it was changed to L'Overture because of his bravery in opening a gap in the enemies' ranks. As a child, he manifested unusual ability and succeeded by making the utmost use of every opportunity in obtaining a good education. He had the confidence of his master and was made overseer of the plantation. Toussaint took part in the uprising of 1791 and won a prominent place among the leaders of the insurrection. The insurrection was temporarily suppressed, and Toussaint took service with the Spaniards in the east of the island. After the proclamation of freedom in 1793, Toussaint came over to the side of the French Republic and became the recognized leader of his race. In 1796 he was made commander-in-chief of the French forces on the island and distinguished himself in the following year by compelling the surrender of the English who had invaded the island. A controversy arose between him and Hedonville, whom he compelled to leave the island, not however, until he had stirred up dissensions between the blacks and the mulattoes. In 1799 a fierce Civil War broke out between the blacks under Toussaint and the mulattoes under General Andre Rigaud. In 1799 he crushed his

opponent. By 1801 the whole island had come under his power. Under his rule the island's prosperity revived. A constitution, naming Toussaint president for life, was drawn up and submitted to Napoleon. He saw in this a move toward independence and determined to put down Toussaint. Napoleon proclaimed the re-establishment of slavery in the island. Toussaint replied by a declaration of independence, in July, 1802. Napoleon sent General Leclerc with 30,000 men to subdue the island. Finding himself unable to do this by fighting Leclerc resorted to treachery. By fair promises Toussaint was induced to submit; he was then treacherously arrested and carried to France. Here he was imprisoned without trial and died in the Chateau Joux near Besancon, April 27, 1803, from cruelty and neglect. When the news of Toussaint's death reached Haiti the Negroes, aroused to fury by the treachery, renewed the war and drove out the French the same year that Toussaint died. Consult:—Toussaint L'Overture's Own Memories, with Life by Saint Remy, Paris, 1850; The Life of Toussaint L'Overture, John R. Beard, London, 1853; Toussaint L'Overture, a Biography and Autobiography, published by James Redpath, Boston, 1863; and Scholcher, Vie de Toussaint L'Overture, Paris, 1889.

SANTO DOMINGO

Form of Government.....Republic
President.....Eladio Victoria

Capital.—Santo Domingo. This city founded by Bartholomew Columbus, in 1496, is the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

Area.—Estimated at about 18,000 square miles. (The Republic of Santo Domingo comprises the eastern part of the Island of Haiti.)

Population.—900,000 (estimated.) It is composed of a mixed race, resulting from a mixture of Spanish, Aborigines and Negroes. The predominant language is Spanish.

Political Divisions.—The country is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts, each administered by a governor, appointed by the President. The Government appoints the prefects, who preside over communes, cantons and sections.

Products.—The principal ones are sugar and cocoa; coffee and bananas are also extensively grown. The mineral resources are rich. They comprise iron, gold, copper, coal, salt and a few other minerals.

History.—Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The President is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of twenty-four deputies, who are elected for two years.

III.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA 1492-1619

NEGROES ACCOMPANIED THE FIRST SPANISH EXPLORERS

- 1501—A Royal Edict permitted Negro slaves born in slavery among Christians to be transported from Spain to Hispaniola. These, however, were not the first African slaves brought from Spain. The first African slaves were brought over by the Spanish slaveholders, who, as they emigrated, were accompanied by their Negroes.
- 1505—King Ferdinand sent slaves to Hispaniola. In a letter dated September 15 of that year, he said, "I will send you more Negro slaves as you request. I think there may be a hundred."
- 1510—King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines of Hispaniola.
- 1510—Direct traffic in slaves was established between Guinea and Hispaniola.
- 1516—Thirty Negroes are said to have accompanied Balboa. They assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific coast of America.

- 1517—Charles V., of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands, granted the exclusive monopoly to Flemish noblemen to import annually 4,000 Africans to Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. This monopoly sold to some Genoese merchants for 25,000 ducats.
- 1522—Three hundred Negro slaves are said to have accompanied Cortez in his conquest of Mexico. It is also said that the town of Santiago del Principe was founded by Negro slaves who had rebelled against their Spanish masters.
- 1526—Negro slaves were employed by Vasques de Ayllon in an attempt to establish a settlement on the coast of what is now North and South Carolina. This was the first introduction of Negro slavery into the territory of the United States. These slaves are said to have built the first ship constructed on the Atlantic Coast of America.
- 1527—A number of Negro slaves were in the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to conquer Florida; among them was Estevancio.
- 1528-1538—During these ten years the Negro, Estevancio, was an explorer on the mainland of North America. The expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida in 1528. The expedition was unsuccessful and most of the members died. The survivors were wrecked on the coast of what is now Texas on November 6, 1528. The few who survived were made captives by the Indians. Estevancio, with two other companions, wandered over the plains of Texas and Mexico for eight years, until on the 24th of July, 1536, the city of Mexico was reached. Estevancio was one of the first persons to cross the American continent. In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and discovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of Estevancio still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend, which; among other things says, "It is to be believed that a long time ago, when roofs lay

over the walls of Kya-ki-me, when smoke hung over the housetops, and the ladder-rounds were still unbroken in Kya-ki-me, then the Black Mexicans came from their abodes in Everlasting Summerland. Then the Indians of So-no-li set up a great howl, and thus they and our ancients did much ill to one another. Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of Kya-ki-me, one of the Black Mexicans, a large man, with chilli lips*."

1539—African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

1540—The first settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.

1542—Three Negroes who accompanied the Coronado expedition remained behind at Triguex, near where Sante Fe, New Mexico now is.

1562—The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.

1564-1565—The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.

1565—Pedro Menendez de Aviles had a company of Negro slaves when he founded St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturists.

1619—A Dutch vessel landed twenty African slaves in Jamestown, Virginia. This was probably the first slave ship to visit the continent of North America. This may be said to mark the beginning of slavery in the United States.

1891-1909—It is well to mention here Matthew Henson, the most noted of all the Negro explorers. Next to Commander Peary, he held and still holds the place of honor in the history of the expedition that finally reached the North Pole. He made eight trips to the Arctic regions. Commander Peary says of him, "Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant,

*Lips swelled from eating chilli pepper.

has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua, in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver and can handle a sledge better than any man living, except some of the best Esquimo hunters themselves." See Henson's autobiography, "A Negro at the North Pole," New York, 1912.

PART FOUR

SLAVERY, ABOLITION AND FREEDOM

SLAVE TRADE, ATTEMPTS OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES TO RESTRICT

- 1646—Massachusetts and Rhode Island made slave capture a capital offence.
- 1650—The colony of Connecticut passed an act making man stealing a capital offence.
- 1699—Virginia began to impose a tax to check the importation of slaves.
- 1712—Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to prevent the increase of slaves.
- 1760—South Carolina attempted to restrict slave importation.
- 1771—Massachusetts attempted to abolish slavery. Attempted again in 1774.
- 1777—North Carolina attempted to prohibit it, but failed.
- 1778—Virginia passed an act prohibiting the slave trade.
- 1780—Pennsylvania prohibited the further introduction of slaves.
- 1783—Maryland prohibited the introduction of any slave for sale.

- 1784—Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibited the importation of slaves.
- 1786—North Carolina declared the slave trade “of evil consequences and highly impolitic.”

DATE OF THE INTRODUCTION AND ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES

(Whites and Indians were also held in servitude by the Colonists)

- 1619—Negro slavery was introduced into the colony of Virginia. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1628—Negro slavery was introduced into the colony of New York. It was abolished in 1827.
- 1628—Negro slavery introduced into the colony of New Jersey. It was abolished in 1846.
- 1630—Negro slavery introduced into the Massachusetts colony. It was abolished March 2, 1780.
- 1631-1636—Negro slavery introduced into Connecticut. In 1646 Connecticut recognized the lawfulness of slavery. Gradual abolition began in 1784.
- 1636—Negro slavery introduced into the colony of Delaware. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1647—Negro slavery began in Rhode Island. Gradual abolition began in 1784.
- 1663—Negro slavery appears to have existed in Maryland from the founding of the colony in 1634. In 1663 slavery in that colony was established by statute. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1665—Negro slavery began in the South Carolina colony. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1669—Negro slavery established in North Carolina. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1679—Negro slavery probably existed in New Hampshire from its founding in 1679. It was abolished in 1783.
- 1681—Negro slavery probably existed in Pennsylvania before it was ceded to William Penn in 1681. Slavery was tolerated by the Quakers “under the specious pretense of the religious instruction of the slave.” Gradual abolition began March 1, 1780.
- 1750—Negro slavery legalized in Georgia. It was abolished in 1865.

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE BY STATES, 1790

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine .....	.....	536	536
New Hampshire.....	157	630	787
Vermont .....	.....	269	269
Massachusetts.....	.....	5,369	5,369
Rhode Island.....	958	3,484	4,442
Connecticut.....	2,648	2,771	5,419
New York.....	21,193	4,682	25,875
New Jersey.....	11,423	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania.....	3,707	6,531	10,238
Delaware.....	887	3,899	12,786
Maryland and District of Columbia....	103,036	8,043	111,079
Virginia	292,627	12,866	305,493
North Carolina.....	100,783	5,041	105,824
South Carolina.....	107,094	1,801	108,895
Georgia.....	29,264	398	29,662
Kentucky.....	12,430	114	12,544
Tennessee.....	3,417	361	3,778
Total.....	697,624	59,557	757,181

SOME EARLY EFFORTS FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

- 1652—The first enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery was adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. It declared that no person, black or white, should serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years, but should be set free.
- 1688—The first protest of a religious body against slavery was made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Francis del Pastorius.
- 1711—The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemned the importation of slaves.
- 1716—The Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asked the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."
- 1729—The Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting was memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.

- 1729—"The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery, was published by Ralph Sandiford.
- 1737—Benjamin Lee first published a volume condemning slavery.
- 1740—The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends began the agitation of the question of freeing the slaves.
- 1746-1767—*John Woolman, of New Jersey, traveled in the Middle and Southern Colonies and preached that "the practice of continuing slavery is not right."
- 1750-1780—Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, who was one of the most active anti-slavery agitators of that time, established and taught gratuitously a school for Negroes, and influenced the legislation of Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.
- 1770—The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, an eminent divine, began at Newport, Rhode Island an attack on the system of slavery.
- 1773—Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was eminent as a physician and philanthropist, published in Philadelphia an address against slavery.
- 1777—Vermont by statute excluded slavery. First colony to do this.
- 1786—The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemned the entire system of slavery.

ABOLITION SOCIETIES

- 1775—April 14, the first Abolition Society in America was organized in Pennsylvania. This was the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage and for improving the condition of the African Race. The Society is still in existence. See below under mission boards of white denominations, also under Educational Funds, the "African Third."
- 1785—June 25, the New York Abolition Society was formed. John Jay, was president and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.
- 1786—The Rhode Island Abolition Society was organized.
- 1789—The Maryland Society for promoting the abolition of slavery and the relief for poor Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage, was organized September 8. Its membership

soon numbered between two and three hundred and a building in Baltimore was devoted to its use. Other Abolition Societies were also organized in the State.

- 1790—The Connecticut Abolition Society was organized with Dr. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, as president.
- 1791—Virginia Abolition Society organized.
- 1792—An Abolition Society was formed in New Jersey.
- 1794—The first convention of Abolition Societies met in Philadelphia, on January 1. Ten States were represented. Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in the War of 1812, presided. It was recommended that annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery" and also that there should be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address was also sent forth to the people of the United States, and a memorial was presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. Congress passed a bill to that effect.
- 1795—The American Convention of Abolition Societies of this year sent addresses to South Carolina, Georgia and the people of the United States. South Carolina was called upon to ameliorate the conditions of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them. The addresses to the people of the United States called for the universal emancipation of slaves.
- 1816—Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina. Several slaveholders were members.
- 1826—The Abolition Societies held a convention in Baltimore. It is estimated that there were at this time one Hundred and forty of these societies, one hundred and six of which were in the South. Eighty-one were represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of the societies represented were in the South. Forty societies in North Carolina were represented.

- 1827—About this time the Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.
- 1828—The American Convention of Abolition Societies met in Baltimore.
- 1829—The American Convention of Abolition Societies met in Washington.
- 1831—First annual convention of the People of Color met June 6 to 11, at Philadelphia. Resolutions adopted condemning slavery.
- 1832—The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded July 30.
- 1833—Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.
- 1833—New York Anti-Slavery Society was founded.
- 1833—The National Anti-Slavery Convention met in Philadelphia, December 4. Ten states were represented. At this convention the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

SPLITS IN WHITE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS BECAUSE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION

In 1806 the first rupture in a denomination in the United States, on account of slavery, is said to have occurred in the Baptist denomination in Kentucky.

In 1841 a small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, which took the name of Wesleyan Methodists. On May 31, 1843, at Utica, New York, the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

May 17, 1845, the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences withdrew and organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1845 the Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Georgia, and organized the Southern Baptist Convention.

In 1858 there was a division in the Methodist Protestant Church and the Northern and Southern wings separated. In 1877 the two wings reunited.

In 1858 the synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly and organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1863, a number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

THREE IMPORTANT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

1851—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, began to run as a serial in the National Era, Boston. First edition of the book issued March 20, 1852. Excited great opposition at the South.

1757—"The Impending Crisis" by Hinton Rowan Helper, published. Helper belonged to the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Speaking for this class he demanded the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book was forbidden in many parts of the South. There was as great or greater opposition to this book in the South as there was to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

1859—October 16, John Brown made his raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Five Negroes were with John Brown in his raid on Harper's Ferry. One escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania. Died, December 13,

1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, Jr., was educated. For a time a student in Oberlin. Born free August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green born a slave, escaped from slavery on a sailing vessel from Charleston, S. C. Executed December 16, 1859. Said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835. Killed, October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby. Born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed, October 17, 1859.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This does not take account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti. They were successful in securing their independence. In 1804 they were established as the Republic of Haiti.

1526—First insurrection of Negro slaves within present limits of United States occurred. Some of the slaves in Ayllon's colony, on the coast of what is now South Carolina, after his death attempted an insurrection.

1664—An insurrection was planned in Virginia by white bondmen and Negro slaves. At that time hardly 1,000 Negroes in the colony.

1687—An intended insurrection of Negroes discovered in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Negro population was about equal to that of whites; white convicts and bond servants as dangerous as the slaves.

- 1710—A Negro insurrection was planned in Virginia. One of the conspirators, Robert Ruffin, revealed the plot and as reward he was emancipated.
- 1712—What is said to have been the first serious insurrection of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies occurred in New York. Timely aid from the garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.
- 1720—In Charleston, South Carolina an insurrection of slaves took place. The white people were attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three of the insurrectionists were captured. Six of these were convicted, of whom three were executed.
- 1722—About 200 Negroes got together in an armed body near the mouth of the Rappahannock River in Virginia, for the purpose of killing the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered, and the plotters fled.
- 1723—April 13, Governor Dummer, of the Massachusetts Colony, issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villianous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9, of which said, "that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."
- 1728—An insurrection of slaves occurred in Savannah, Georgia. A plot had been formed to destroy all the whites. It is said that only disagreement about the method of procedure, caused the plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

- 1730—In August of this year an insurrection of blacks occurred in Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1730—There was a rebellion of slaves in South Carolina. This insurrection took place on the Sabbath. The Negroes had by some means secured arms.
- 1740—An insurrection on the Stone River in South Carolina was planned and led by a slave named Cato. Houses were burned and men, women and children murdered.
- 1741—There was a considerable insurrection among the slaves in New York City. The population of the town consisted of 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen of the conspirators were burned alive; eighteen were hung and eighty transported.
- 1800—Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Boller, were the leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. They got together and organized about a thousand Negroes and with this force marched on the city of Richmond. A swollen stream forced them to halt. They disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot, however, was discovered and the citizens of Richmond were aroused before the attack could be made. Gabriel and Boller were caught and executed.
- 1802—A conspiracy of slaves was discovered in Hartford and Washington Counties, North Carolina. It was suppressed by the militia.
- 1811—In the parish of St. John the Baptist, thirty-six miles above New Orleans, about 500 Negro slaves organized and marched toward the city. They destroyed plantations on the way and forced other slaves to join them. Insurrection was suppressed by the garrison from Fort St. Charles.
- 1816—An insurrection was planned by slaves at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was betrayed. The leaders were hanged. In this same year there was a slave uprising at Camden, South Carolina.

- 1818—There was a rebellion of slaves at Charleston, South Carolina.
- 1819—Some slaves at Augusta, Georgia attempted an insurrection.
- 1822—There occurred this year at Charleston, South Carolina an extensive conspiracy which was organized by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. He was a deep student of the Bible and exerted a profound influence over his people. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were to be concerned in the uprising. The purpose was to slaughter the whites in and about Charleston, and thus secure the liberty of the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators, is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. So carefully, however, was the plot guarded that after a month's investigation, only fifteen of the thousands concerned were apprehended. Vesey, with thirty-four others, was put to death. They died without revealing any of their secrets to the court.
- 1831—Nat Turner, a slave in Southampton County, Virginia, was the leader of an insurrection. His mother, it is said, taught him that, like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp which is in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21, he set out with six companions, who were soon joined by many others until they numbered sixty or more. In a short time sixty white persons on different plantations had been killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out. After more than a hundred of the insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Forty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as underground railroads. The friends of the fleeing slaves, by systematic and co-operative efforts, aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters. There were at convenient distances "stations," that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed, shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons, known as conductors, who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by a private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave-catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington, written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the Northern States were dotted with the underground stations and covered with a network of the underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860 over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. A number of slave also escaped from Texas and the Southwest into Mexico. There is at present at Nacimientos Coahuila, Mexico a colony of about 300 Negroes which is made up of descendants of fugitive slaves and Negro soldiers who remained in Mexico when the United States army went there to drive the French out of the country.

When the American army crossed the Rio Grande it was divided into two parts. One part went to help drive out the French. The Negro soldiers, under the command of Colonel Shafter, went westward and fought against the Indians. For services which these Negroes rendered, the Mexican Government granted them 14 leagues of land which is at present held as a reservation so that it can be protected from intruders. The papers setting aside this grant were signed by representatives of the government of Mexico and of the United States. For descriptions of the work of the Underground Railroad, see Seibert "The Underground Railroad;" Mitchell "The Underground Railroad;" William Still "Underground Railroad Records;" "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania."

SOME NEGROES PROMINENTLY CONNECTED WITH THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816. When a youth he worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843 he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books, the more important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun" and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, 1817. In 1838 he escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massa-

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York and began to publish an abolition paper, "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions, the most important of which were Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District, and Minister to Haiti. He died 1895.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia, 1766, died 1841. He was a sail-maker by trade. Was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absalom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. In 1817 Forten was chairman of the first convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times he came to Garrison's rescue and by personal contributions enabled him to continue the publication of the "Liberator."

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery lecturer, writer and poet. Born 1825, Baltimore, Maryland, of free parents. Went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 moved to Ohio and began teaching. A little later came to Little York, Pennsylvania. Here became acquainted with the workings of the underground railroad and determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 began career as a public lecturer. 1860, married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War she came South and worked awhile. Later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a considerable time had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. Has published a number of books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted"

is her best known prose work. She died February 22, 1911.

Lane, Lunsford.—In Prof. Bassett's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" Lane is reckoned among the four prominent abolitionists of that State. He was born a slave in Raleigh, was employed as a house servant. It is said that he waited on LaFayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition was to be free and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a thousand dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for \$2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience. For an extended sketch of Lane see Bassett, "Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina," The Johns Hopkins University Studies; and Washington, The Story of the Negro." See also Lunsford Lane, by W. G. Hawkins, Boston, 1863.

Purvis, Robert.—Anti-slavery agitator. Chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. He was a member of the first Anti-slavery Convention in 1833 and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at that time. He was the most prominent Anti-slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Anti-slavery Convention held in Philadelphia, he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier, the poet, and Elizur Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica 1799. Editor of the first Negro newspaper published in the United States. This

was the anti-slavery sheet, "Freedom's Journal." It was published in New York City in 1827. Mr. Russwurm was one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, having graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826. In 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools. At the same time he edited the Liberia Herald. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland, in which position he continued till his death in 1851.

Tubman, Harriet.—One of the most singular and famous of the underground railroad operators. She escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849, when between twenty and twenty-five years of age. She at once began to make trips into the South and aided other slaves to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have brought over three hundred slaves from the South into the Northern States and Canada. Was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. She founded a home at Auburn, New York for aged colored persons. She retained much of her vigor until she was over eighty years old. For two years before her death, which occurred March 10, 1913, she was cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Consult "Harriet, The Moses of Her People," Sarah H. Bradford, New York, 1897.

Truth, Sojourner.—Born about 1775 in Africa. Brought when a child to America and sold as a slave in the State of New York. After slavery was abolished in New York she became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure at anti-slavery meetings. Was noted as a public speaker. Was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe and other prominent anti-slavery agitators. Consult, Narrative Sojourner Truth, Boston, 1850.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821, in Burlington County, New Jersey. His father had purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was

the directing body for all the numerous lines of the underground railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery. **DANID**

Walker, Daniel.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785. He early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet "Walker's Appeal." It was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

Gibbs, Mifflin Wistar.—Lawyer, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April, 1823, acquired a good common school education and was then apprenticed to a carpenter. He finally became a contractor and builder. He was actively connected with the anti-slavery movement and the underground railroad. In 1849 he lectured on the anti-slavery platform, concluding his tour about the time of the discovery of gold in California. He immediately started for the Pacific coast and reached San Francisco in 1850. Here, with another Negro, Peter Lester, he engaged in the dry goods business. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria and established there the first mercantile house other than that of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1868, after having read law with an English lawyer at Victoria, he returned to the United States and entered the law department at Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1870. He settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was elected city judge, being the first Negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1877 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Little Rock. In 1897 he was appointed United States Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. He now resides at Little Rock, Arkansas.

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS

In connection with the anti-slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name	City	Date of first Issue
Freedoms Journal.....	New York, N. Y.....	Mar. 30, 1827
Rights of All.....	New York, N. Y.....	Mar. 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate.....	New York, N. Y.....	Jan. 1837
Colored American (W'kly Advocate changes to).....	.....	Mar. 4, 1837
The Elevator.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1842
The National Watchman.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1842
The Clarion.....	.....	1842
The Peoples Press.....	New York, N. Y.....	1843
The Mystery.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1843
The Genius of Freedom.....	.....	1845
The Rams Horn.....	New York, N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1847
The North Star.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 1, 1847
The Moral Reform Magazine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1847
The Impartial Citizen.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1848
The Christian Herald.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1848
The Colored Man's Journal.....	New York, N. Y.....	1851
The Allienated American.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1852
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to).....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1852
The Mirror of the Times.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1855
The Herald of Freedom.....	Ohio.....	1855
The Anglo African.....	New York, N. Y.....	July 23, 1859

ENACTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
RELATING TO SLAVERY

- 1774—October 20. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would “neither import nor purchase any slave,” and would “wholly discontinue the slave trade.”
- 1776—April 16. The Continental Congress unanimously resolved that “no slave be imported into any of the thirteen colonies.”
- 1777—October 13. Continental Congress decided that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.

- 1783—April 1. The Continental Congress decided that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.
- 1784—April 19. The Continental Congress voted not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.
- 1787—July 13. The Ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passed. One section says "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."
- 1787—September 17. Constitution of the United States adopted. Article I, Section 2 contains the first of a series of compromises concerning slavery. This compromise was that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."
- 1787—September 17. The second compromise concerning slavery is contained in Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution, which is that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."
- 1790—April 2. Congress accepted from the State of North Carolina with the proviso "That no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves," the territory now included in the State of Tennessee.
- 1790—July 16. Congress passed an act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia. It was provided that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the District, "Until

the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide." Thus slavery was continued in the District.

- 1793—February 12. Congress passed first fugitive slave law. The law gave the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "Before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.
- 1794—Congress passed an act to prevent the fitting out of vessels in the ports of the United States engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.
- 1800—May 10. It was made unlawful to be in any way concerned in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another.
- 1802—April 2. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi. Congress accepted this territory with the proviso that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.
- 1803—February 28. Act passed by Congress that the Federal Government should co-operate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.
- 1807—March 2. Congress passed an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808."
- 1810—Post Office Department organized. It was enacted that under a penalty of \$50, "No other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail."
- 1818—April 20. Severe laws relating to the slave trade were enacted.
- 1819—March 3. The President was empowered to employ the Navy for the suppression of the slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for transporting illegally imported Negroes back to Africa. Former acts which authorized their en-

slavement by the State governments where repealed. Under this act government aid was given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.

1820—March 6. Missouri Compromise. Terms of which admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in all the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36 degrees, 31 minutes N.

1820—May 15. The African slave trade was made piracy.

1850—September. Compromise of 1850 (The Omnibus bill). Its provisions were (1) that California should be admitted as a free state; (2) the territories of Utah and New Mexico should be formed without any provision concerning slavery; (3) Texas should be paid \$10,000,000 to give up its claim on the territory of New Mexico; (4) the slave trade should be prohibited in the District of Columbia; (5) a fugitive slave law which provided for the return to their owners of slaves escaping to a free State.

1850—September 18. Second Fugitive Slave Law passed. The new features of this law were that Commissioners were provided for. Their jurisdiction was concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. The testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. The enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of Federal officials.

1854—May 31. Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This act of Congress repealed the compromise of 1820. "All questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the New States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

1857—May 6. Dred Scott decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been, in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois, a State prohibiting slavery and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota, a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery

was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 Scott sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a freeman. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that Scott was not a citizen of any State and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts. Also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

1861—August 6. Congress passed a confiscation bill, one section of which declared that the claims of owners should be forfeited to those slaves who should be required to take up arms or should be used in any way against the National Government.

1862—April 16. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia. The owners of slaves were compensated and the freed Negroes were to be colonized beyond the limits of the United States. \$100,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Each emigrant was to receive \$100. The President called a committee of colored persons to meet him in order to work up sentiment among the freedmen in favor of colonization. The experiment failed. The freedmen refused to be colonized.

1862—April 24. In connection with the other anti-slavery legislation an honorable and efficient treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade was concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

1862—June. Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in all the present territories of the United States and any territory that should hereafter be acquired.

1862—July 22. Congress passed the second confiscation act. It declared forever free the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion and also the slaves of rebel owners,

who took refuge within the lines of the Union Army or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government; it denied the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law to any owners of slaves except those loyal to the Union.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMANCIPATION

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation in which, among other things, he stated "That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort that they may make for their actual freedom."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of

States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable conditions, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

"By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*."

June 28, 1864, the Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 were repealed.

December 18, 1865, The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted. This amendment states that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Haiti.....	1793	French West Indies.....	1848
Guadalupe.....	1794	Venezuela.....	1854
Chili.....	October 10, 1811	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana.....	1863
Columbia.....	July 19, 1821	United States....	December 18, 1865
Mexico.....	September 15, 1829	Porto Rico.....	1873
British Possessions in America..	1834	Cuba.....	1886
Ecuador.....	1845	Brazil.....	1888
Danish West Indies.....	1848		

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine.....		1,327	1,327
New Hampshire.....		494	494
Vermont.....		709	709
Massachusetts.....		9,602	9,602
Rhode Island.....		3,952	3,952
Connecticut.....		8,627	8,627
New York.....		49,005	49,005
New Jersey.....	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania.....		56,949	56,949
Delaware.....	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia.....	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina.....	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina.....	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia.....	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky.....	225,483	10,684	236,167
Tennessee.....	275,719	7,300	283,019
Ohio.....		36,673	36,673
Indiana.....		11,428	11,428
Illinois.....		7,628	7,628
Michigan.....		6,799	6,799
Wisconsin.....		1,171	1,171
Alabama.....	435,080	2,690	437,770
Mississippi.....	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana.....	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas.....	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri.....	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida.....	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa.....		1,069	1,069
California.....		4,086	4,086
Kansas.....	2	625	627
Minnesota.....		259	259
Oregon.....		128	128
Texas.....	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado.....		46	46
New Mexico.....		85	85
Utah.....	26	33	59
Washington.....		30	30
Nebraska.....	15	67	82
Nevada.....		45	45
Total.....	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

**NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND
SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860**

Year	Free		Slave	
	Number	Per Cent of increase Over Preceding Census	Number	Per Cent of in- crease over Pre- ceding Census
1790.....	59,557	.....	697,624	.....
1800.....	108,435	82.1.....	893,602	28.1
1810.....	186,446	71.9.....	1,191,362	33.3
1820.....	233,634	25.3.....	1,538,022	29.1
1830.....	319,599	36.8.....	2,009,043	30.6
1840.....	386,293	20.9.....	2,487,355	23.8
1850.....	434,495	12.5.....	3,204,313	28.8
1860.....	488,070	12.3.....	3,953,760	23.4

Many free Negroes owned slaves. There were in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, 132 Negroes who owned slaves. It is estimated that in the course of slavery in this country there were in the South 6,200 Negro slave owners and that in that time 18,000 slaves were held by Negroes.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU

Congress on March the 3, 1865 established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States. Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years, were to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866, Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were in-

creased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was also given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June 1868 another bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. The educational work was concluded in 1870. Over \$20,000,000 was spent by the Bureau.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools. It employed 9,307 teachers and instructed 247,333 pupils. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing such schools as Fisk University, Howard University and Atlanta University.

For further information concerning the Freedman's Bureau see Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; "Report of the Freedman's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869;" Williams "History of the Negro;" Freedman's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901, and Washington "Story of the Negro."

PART FIVE

THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO

BLACK LAWS; THAT IS, LAWS FIXING THE POSITION FOR FREE PERSONS OF COLOR

BEFORE 1865

In the slaveholding States the rights and privileges of free Negroes were very much circumscribed. In Louisiana they were prohibited from entering the State.

Delaware prohibited the immigration of free Negroes from any State except Maryland. It was unlawful for them to attend political gatherings. They were not permitted to attend campmeeting unless it was under the control of white people. It was declared that they were to have no rights except the privilege of holding property or to obtain "redress in law and in equity for any injury to his or her person or property."

Missouri prohibited the immigration into the State of any free Negro. Schools and religious meetings for Negroes were declared "unlawful assemblies."

In Maryland free Negroes were denied the right to testify in any case in which a white person was concerned. Slaves, however, were permitted to testify against free Negroes. Free Negroes from

outside the State were not allowed to settle in the State. If they came into the State and remained there ten days they were liable to a fine of \$50 a week. In default of payment of fine they could be sold for a term sufficient to pay fines and costs. Any free person leaving the State and remaining away over thirty days was deemed a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he had deposited with the county clerk a written statement of his plans or could prove that he was detained by sickness or coercion. In 1844 the time of absence for longer than thirty days was limited from May to November. A permit was given at the discretion of the officers of the court on the written recommendation of three well-known citizens.

In 1850 the law of Virginia provided that any emancipated slave who remained in the State more than twelve months after he became free should forfeit his freedom and be reduced to slavery under such regulations as the law might prescribe.

A number of the free States bordering on the slave States had very stringent black laws. Iowa in 1851 prohibited the immigration of free Negroes and denied free colored persons the right to give testimony against white persons.

In Illinois it was a misdemeanor for a Negro to come into the State with the intention of residing there. It was provided that persons violating this law should be prosecuted and fined or sold for a time to pay the fine.

Indiana in 1851 passed a law prohibiting free Negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State and a fine between \$10 and \$500 for each offense was imposed upon all persons who employed or encouraged them to remain in the State. The fines were devoted to a fund for the colonization of Negroes. Any person having one-eighth or more Negro blood was incompetent to give testimony.

Ohio had the most notorious black laws of any free State. As a condition of residence Negroes were required to give bond for good behavior. They were excluded from the schools and denied the right to give testimony when a white person was concerned.

Arnett, Benjamin W.—One of the most distinguished Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1838. For over thirty years closely connected with Wilberforce University. During this time a strong force in Ohio affairs. From 1886 to 1887 was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was largely responsible for the repeal of the remnants of the Ohio "Black Laws."

1865-1868

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. In 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment defining the status of the Negro was adopted. Between 1865 and 1868 numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the freed Negroes who were considered to have the same status as the free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery. The legislature was given power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the freed Negroes. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863 or any other Proclamation by the government of the United States to migrate to or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1865 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must, within twenty days after his arrival, give a bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment. If, however, he should still remain in the State fifteen days longer he was to be transported beyond the limits of the State for life or be put at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years. It was impossible, however, to control the migration of the almost 4,000,000 Negroes.

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. Alabama in 1867 forbade free Negroes to receive license to keep taverns or to sell vinous or spirituous liquors.

South Carolina made it unlawful for a Negro either to own a distillery or establishment where liquors were sold, the violation of this law to be punished by a fine, corporal punishment or hard labor. This State also enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servant of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statute in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same. Under this same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. The legislature of Florida in 1866 passed a law making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court. In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specified license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

Labor Contracts.—In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner. The servants must "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, to do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it. "Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servant to

come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

CIVIL RIGHTS

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

December 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It guaranteed freedom from physical bondage.

April 9, 1866, the First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress. "All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment and penalties, and to none other."

July 28, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was adopted. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

March 1, 1875, Congress passed another Civil Rights Bill which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional. The national government thereby declared its inability to secure for the Negroes equality of accomodation in public places. From thenceforth he must look to the several States to secure him these facilities.

STATE LEGISLATION

The following States have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Kansas and New York enacted Civil Rights Bills in 1874. In the other States mentioned above the Civil Rights Bills have been passed since 1883.

SEPARATION OF RACES*

IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "person of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

*The origin of the expression "Jim Crow" appears to have arisen thus: In Charleston, South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves both of whom were named James. In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the "Jim;" as a further designation, the boarders, because he was very black, added "Crow." "Jim Crow" appears to have led eventful life. He was born in Richmond about 1800, was sold first to Charleston, then to New Orleans and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1839 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows: Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains. Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines. In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities. In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation. In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas and Wyoming discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

SUFFRAGE

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1865

Until after the Revolutionary War free Negroes were allowed to vote in every State except Georgia and South Carolina. Between 1792 and 1838 Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia denied suffrage to Negroes.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin permitted Negroes to vote on the same footing as white persons.

New York and Tennessee had restricted Negro suffrage. In New York a colored person to be eligible to vote must have been for three years a citizen of the State and owned and paid taxes on property to the valuation of \$250 "over and above all debts and incumbrances thereon." There was no property test for white persons. In Tennessee Negroes who were competent as witnesses against white persons were permitted to vote. All other States prohibited the Negro from voting.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1865 TO 1870

Congress in 1866 established Negro suffrage in all the territories of the United States.

The Constitution of Maryland of 1867 permitted only white persons to vote.

June 8, 1867, Congress passed, over the President's veto, a bill extending suffrage to the Negroes of the District of Columbia.

In 1868 New York voted down Negro suffrage by a majority of 32,000. This same year Minnesota and Iowa extended the suffrage to Negroes.

July 28, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted. The second section says "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding the Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and

judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

In 1868 and 1869 the Reconstruction Constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870 TO 1890

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. It says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

From 1870 to 1877 the white people of the South, because of their participation in the war, were very largely disfranchised. From 1877 to 1890 the Negroes in the Southern States were disfranchised largely by election devices, practices, and intimidations.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870 passed an act the first section of which says "All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890 TO 1912

Beginning with 1890 the Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendments sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars (\$300.00) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars (\$500.00) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars (\$300.00) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred dollars (\$300.00) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendant of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he register prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was, in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915.

The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause is permanent. It says "But no person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution."

Mississippi has no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is

of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding Clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO

The statutes of Kentucky Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been white. According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina a person of color is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma reads: "Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State, the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or 'Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons." In Arkansas persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

OFFICE-HOLDING

COLORED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SENATORS

Name	State	Length of Service
Revels, Hiram, R.....	Mississippi.....	1870-1871
Bruce, B. K.....	Mississippi.....	1875-1881

REPRESENTATIVES

Cain, Richard H.....	South Carolina...	43d and 45th Congress—4 years
Cheatham, H. P.....	North Carolina...	52d and 53d Congress—4 years
Delarge, Robert C...	South Carolina...	42d Congress—2 years
Elliott, Robert B....	South Carolina...	42d Congress—2 years
Haralson, Jeremiah...	Alabama.....	44th Congress—2 years
Hyman, John.....	North Carolina...	44th Congress—2 years
Langston, John M....	Virginia.....	51st Congress—2 years
Long, Jefferson.....	Georgia.....	41st Congress—2 years
Lynch, John R.....	Mississippi.....	43d, 44th & 47th Congress—6 years
Miller, Thomas H....	South Carolina...	51st Congress—2 years
Murray, George W....	South Carolina...	53d and 54th Congress—4 years
Nash, Charles E.....	Louisiana.....	44th Congress—2 years
O'Hara James E....	North Carolina...	48th and 49th Congress—4 years
Rainey, Joseph H....	South Carolina...	44th to 48th Congress—10 years
Ransier, A. J.	South Carolina...	43d Congress—2 years
Rapier, James T.....	Alabama.....	43d Congress—2 years
Smalls, Robert.....	South Carolina...	44th, 45th & 47th Congress—6 years
Turner, Benjamin S...	Alabama.....	42d Congress—2 years
Wall, Josiah T.....	Florida.....	42d, 43d & 44th Congress—6 years
White, George H....	North Carolina...	55th and 56th Congress—4 years

Bruce, Blanche K.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave in 1841 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Was educated with his master's son. After freedom came he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of public schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate. In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Revels, Hiram R.—First colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822. In 1847 he graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. January, 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th took his seat in Congress.

COLORED PERSONS NOW HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES

John C. Napier, of Tennessee, Register of the Treasury.

John P. Strickland, of Arkansas, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

William H. Lewis,* of Massachusetts, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Ralph W. Tyler,* of Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department.

Whitfield McKinley,† Collector of Customs, Washington, District of Columbia.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

James A. Cobb, Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City.

S. Laing Williams, Special Assistant United States District Attorney at Chicago, Illinois.

*Resigned.

†Position abolished June 30, 1913 by the Washington Port being consolidated with the Baltimore Port.

John N. W. Alexander, Registrar Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama.

John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Money, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Charles Cottrell, of Ohio, Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaiian, Islands.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

DIPLOMATIC

Name, Position, and Address

Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Haiti.

William D. Crum,* Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

Richard W. Bunday, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR

Name, Position and Address

William J. Yerbq, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa.

James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.

George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.

Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

*Deceased. Fred R. Moore, editor New York Age, appointed to vacancy. One month after appointment relieved of office by change of Administration.

**Number of Colored Officers, Clerks and other Employees in the
Service of the United States Government**

	No.	Salary
Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	16	\$ 38,410
Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.:		
State.....	26	19,360
Treasury.....	926	588,801
War.....	176	130,380
Navy.....	74	52,610
Post Office.....	187	118,173
Interior.....	593	358,112
Justice.....	43	26,640
Agriculture.....	164	89,816
Commerce and Labor.....	139	94,800
Washington Navy Yard.....	189	94,000
Government Printing Office.....	364	228,454
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	41	22,080
United States Capitol.....	115	73,100
Library of Congress.....	46	24,920
Washington, D. C., City Post Office.....	171	174,600
District of Columbia Government, including unskilled laborers.....	2,413	1,479,000
Miscellaneous.....	194	104,114
Departmental Service at large:		
State (Diplomatic and Consular).....	16	38,410
Treasury.....	1,082	743,373
War.....	2,342	1,075,320
Post Office.....	3,599	2,807,134
Interior.....	31	25,738
Agriculture.....	102	53,217
Commerce and Labor.....	64	42,612
United States Army, Officers.....	11	29,295
United States Army, enlisted men.....	4,416	1,133,768
United States Navy Yards and stations.....	2,146	1,210,070
Miscellaneous, including unclassified.....	775	581,515
Total.....	22,440	\$12,456,760

PART SIX

NEGRO SOLDIERS AND HEROES

NEGRO SOLDIERS

Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged.

In the Revolutionary War.—Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. Connecticut, however, had one complete company of Negro soldiers and Rhode Island a complete regiment. It is estimated that there was an average of thirty-five Negroes in each white regiment. According to an official report there were in the army under General Washington's immediate command on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred and seventy five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts, led a company of Negroes to the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker

Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. Austin Dabney, another Negro, rendered such conspicuous service in the Revolutionary War that he was freed and the Federal Government granted him a pension. The State of Georgia also granted him a considerable amount of land. The Black Legion, organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D'Estaing, consisted of 800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the Siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this Legion, by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French Army from annihilation.

In the War of 1812.—A large number of Negro sailors were in the navy during the War of 1812. It is estimated that one-tenth of the crews that manned the vessels on the Great Lakes were Negroes. They served faithfully in all the battles of the Great Lakes and in the Battle of Lake Erie rendered very effective service. In the celebrated picture of Perry's victory on Lake Erie is seen a Negro sailor.

General Andrew Jackson, September 21, 1814, issued a call to the free Negroes of Louisiana to enlist. As a result five hundred Negroes were organized into two battalions. These battalions distinguished themselves in the Battle of New Orleans. The legislature of New York, October 24, 1814, authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at Sackett's Harbor.

War of the Rebellion.—178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the War of the Rebellion. These made up 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, 7 were cavalry, 12 were heavy artillery and one light artillery. The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina, in which the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, February 9, 1863; the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

By States Negro troops were furnished as follows:

Connecticut	1,764	Minnesota	104
Delaware	954	Missouri	8,344
District of Columbia	3,269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1,811	New Jersey	1,185
Indiana	1,537	New York	4,125
Iowa	440	Ohio	5,092
Kansas	2,080	Pennsylvania	8,612
Kentucky	23,703	Rhode Island	1,837
Maine	104	Vermont	120
Maryland	8,718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3,966	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1,387	Total	78,779

Under the direct authority of the General Government and not credited to any State, Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4,969	Mississippi	17,869
Arkansas	5,526	North Carolina	5,035
Colorado	95	South Carolina	5,462
Florida	1,044	Tennessee	20,133
Georgia	3,486	Texas	47
Louisiana	24,052	Virginia	5,723

"There were also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the assault on Port Hudson, the assault on Fort Wagner, the Battle of Milligan's Bend and assault on Petersburg.

Augusta, Dr. A. T.—October 2, 1863, he was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He is said to have been the first colored man commissioned in the medical department of the United States Army.

Abbott, Dr. A. R.—He graduated from the medical department of Toronto University about the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in one of the colored regiments and was one of the first colored men to be admitted to the army medical service. After the war he returned to Toronto, Canada, and practiced his profession.

Turner, Henry M.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro chaplain in the United States Army. Born February 1, 1833, near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed chaplain 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880. In 1872 the University of Pennsylvania honored him with the title of LL.D.

Negro Soldiers in the Regular Army.—July 28, 1866 Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry were organized. March 3, 1869 a consolidation act was passed and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first were reorganized as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth were reorganized as the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians, extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

In the Spanish American War.—At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898 the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front. Here again they won great distinction by their bravery and daring. Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry played an important part by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-fifth infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

Volunteer Negro regiments were organized for the Spanish American War as follows:

Third Alabama, white officers.

Third North Carolina, colored officers.

Sixth Virginia, mixed officers.

Seventh United States Volunteers Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.

Eighth Illinois, Army of Occupation Santiago, colored officers.

Eighth United States Volunteers, Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.

Ninth Battalion, Ohio, colored officers.

Ninth United States Volunteers, Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.

Tenth United States Volunteers, Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.

Twenty-third Kansas, colored officers.

Indiana raised two companies of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment Colored Companies A and B, colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteers regiments reached the front in time to take part in any battles. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the Army of Occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago. After the close of the Spanish American War two colored regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.

In 1907 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at West Point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

West Point Graduates.—Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, 1877, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties resigned and went to Mexico. John H. Alexander, the second graduate, died

while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young, the third Negro to graduate, is a major in the Ninth United States Cavalry. He is now on special duty in Liberia.

COLORED OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, WITH RANK

Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Major William T. Anderson (retired) Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry.

Major John R. Lynch (retired) Paymaster.

Major Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry.

Captain George W. Prioleau, Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry.

Captain Theophilus G. Steward (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant W. W. E. Gladden, Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain, 25th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Louis A. Carter, Chaplain, Tenth Cavalry.

NEGROES TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND HAS MADE AWARDS

John B. Hill, a coachman, on account of injuries received in stopping a runaway team hitched to a landau containing a child and its maid, at Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1905, received a bronze medal and \$500.

George A. Grant, teamster, sustained fatal injuries in attempting to stop a runaway team at Groton, Connecticut, January 23, 1906. The award was a silver medal and \$25 a month for support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for each of the four children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Theodore H. Homer, a waiter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1908, rescued an eight-year old child from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for educational purposes as needed.

Albert K. Sweet, machinist, attempted to save four children from drowning at Norwood, Rhode Island, February 17, 1909. He received a bronze medal.

George E. McCune, porter, saved a two year-old child from being run over by a train at Garden City, Kansas, February 19, 1908. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for educational purposes as needed.

Martha Generals, housewife at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1906, rescued a nine-year old child from electric shock. The child had grasped an electric light wire and was unable to release his hold. She received a bronze medal, and twenty dollars a month during her life.

Harley Tomlinson, farmer, died assisting in an attempt to save another farmer, Oscar Colson, from drowning in the Yadkin River, Norwood, North Carolina, August 3, 1909. His widow received a bronze medal and \$15 a month support during life, or until she remarries, with \$2 a month additional for each of the three children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Forest, farmer, for assisting in the attempt to save Oscar Colson and helping to save Henry C. Myers, was given a bronze medal and \$500.

James L. Smith, puddler, at Sistersville, West Virginia, October 28, 1909, rescued a two-year old child from a burning house. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Boyce Lindsay, a sixteen year old boy at Spartanburg South Carolina, May 28, 1910, saved an eleven year old white child from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and \$2,000 to be used for his education.

John G. Walker, drayman, at Madison, Georgia, June 27, 1909, rescued from a runaway, Oscar W. Butler, Mayor and

lawyer, Green Thomas; laborer, William G. O'Bear; Quartermaster General State Militia of Georgia, Legare H. O'Bear and Julia H. O'Bear. He received a bronze medal and \$500 toward buying a home.

Charles A. Smith, laborer, attempted to save Theodore Dilhof, laborer, from suffocation in a sewer at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1910. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 towards the purchase of a home.

Mack Stallworth, oil tank cleaner at Port Arthur, Texas, June 25, 1910, died, saving Squire Bradford from suffocation. Bradford was overcome in a tank car by gas which had formed in it. Stallworth entered the car through a fifteen-inch opening, seized Bradford, and lifted him up so that two men on the outside of the car could reach him. Stallworth was overcome by gas and suffocated before he could be rescued. His widow received a bronze medal and thirty dollars a month for life or until she remarries, with five dollars a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

James Pruitt, a farmer, at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, saved Fritz F. Muller and attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation in a well. Pruitt was awarded a silver medal and \$500 toward the purchase of a farm.

James Hunter, a farmer, at Walahalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation. Hunter received a bronze medal and \$500 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan, Duncan, a farmer and well digger, at West Point, Texas, August 5, 1907, rescued William C. Anderson, a well digger from a cave-in in well. Duncan received a gold medal and \$2,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Record, a farmer, at Letot, Texas, May 24, 1908, helped to save Luther F., Anna and Nettie L. McClanahan and Dorris A. Stafford from drowning. Record received a bronze medal and \$1,000 towards the purchase of a farm.

WHITE PERSONS TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND HAS MADE AWARDS FOR SAVING NEGROES

Sadie Crabbe, housewife at Avalon, Virginia, February 11, 1905, died attempting to save Ralph Young, a colored laborer, from drowning. Award was a bronze medal and \$2,000 in trust for four children.

Locklin M. Winn, physician, at Clayton, Alabama, February 16, 1906, saved William Miller, a colored laborer, and William E. Houston, and James H. Smith (white) from drowning. Winn received a silver medal.

Clifford V. Graves, a farmer, at Versailles, Kentucky, March 7, 1907, saved Merritt L. Brown, colored farmer, from an enraged bull. Graves received a bronze medal and \$700 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.

Raymond A. May, a locomotive fireman, at Pates, Kentucky, September 8, 1908, saved a two-year old colored baby from being run over by a train. May was awarded a bronze medal.

James B. Goldman, a section foreman, at Waterloo, South Carolina, June 29, 1907, saved Warren Finley, a colored laborer, from being run over by a train. Goldman received a silver medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Adolph Arnholdt, weaver, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1908, died attempting to save Earl Johnson, an eight-year old colored, child from drowning. Award was a silver medal and \$50 a month for the support of widow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her daughter until she reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Omner, a foreman, at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 22, 1907, died saving John Bevin, a colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer manhole. A silver medal was awarded to his widow and \$2,000 to liquidate a mortgage on her property and \$50 a month during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month addition for her two children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Amila G. Cone, age 61, housewife, at Raleigh, Florida, May 5, 1908, attempted to save a five-year old colored child from burning. A silver medal was awarded.

William M. Edwards, longshoreman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1908, rescued Lucius Hubbard, a colored stevedore, from burning in hold of a ship. Edwards was awarded a silver medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

E. Ralph Adams, a fifteen-year old school boy at Decatur, Michigan, December 7, 1904, helped to save Arvy D. Mahoney, a thirteen-year old colored boy, and died assisting in an attempt to save Burdette C. Blett, a white boy from drowning. Award was a bronze medal.

Thomas N. Christianbury, chief of police, Charlotte, North Carolina, August 9, 1909, rescued Rufus Long, a colored laborer, from a cave-in in a well. Christianbury was awarded a silver medal and \$200 to liquidate mortgage on property and \$2,000 for the education of his children as needed.

H. Guy Brown, civil engineer, at Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1911, died attempting to save Joseph Freer, colored laborer from suffocation in a sewer. Award was a silver medal.

John H. Simmons, a farmer, Nebo, North Carolina, September 29, 1911, died attempting to save John A. Rhyne, a colored watchman, from suffocation in a fifty-foot well. Award was a silver medal and \$30 a month for the support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

William F. Leland, captain, McClellanville, South Carolina, May 24, 1911, died attempting to save David Simpson, a colored deck-hand, from drowning. A bronze medal was awarded and \$250 to Leland's father as needed.

PART SEVEN

THE CHURCH, EDUCATION, MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

THE CHURCH

NEGRO CHURCHES ORGANIZED IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- 1785—Colored Baptist Church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1788—First African Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia organized January 20, by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored). Andrew Bryan, a slave, was the first pastor.
- 1787—Richard Allen and a few followers started in Philadelphia an independent Methodist Church. This was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.
- 1791—Absolom Jones founded at Philadelphia St. Thomas Episcopal church.
- 1793—Springfield Baptist Church at Augusta, Georgia organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.
- 1796—James Varick and others established in New York City a colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination.

DATE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VARIOUS COLORED DENOMINA- TIONS

- 1805—Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.
- 1813—The Union Church of Africans was incorporated September 7 at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury Church.
- 1816—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its first bishop.
- 1821—At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized June 21. James Varick was made District Chairman and the next year became the first Bishop of the church.
- 1836—The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio was organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States. In 1838 the Wood River Baptist Association of Illinois was organized. 1853 the Western Colored Baptist Convention organized. 1864 Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention organized. 1867 the Consolidated American Baptist Convention organized and continued till 1879 when the western churches withdrew. 1880 the National Baptist Convention was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.
- 1850—African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.
- 1850—The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans
- 1860—About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.
- 1865—Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist Churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

- 1866—The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere was organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church,
- 1869—At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
- 1870—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, at Memphis, Tennessee, set apart its colored members, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1882—The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized.
- 1896—In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored).
- 1896—The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored) was organized at Lawrence, Kansas.
- 1899—A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic church); Church of Christ in God.
- 1900—The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was organized.
- 1901—The United American Free-Will Baptist were organized.
- 1905—July 10, at Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored).

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS

Leile, George.—Born in Virginia about 1750. He was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers. Sometime before the Revolutionary War his master moved to Burke County, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master who was a deacon of the Baptist Church, gave him his freedom. Leile preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave, Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Leile had much success preaching in Jamaica and established the Baptist Church among the Negroes of that Island.

Bryan, Andrew.—Founder of Negro Baptist Church, Savannah, Georgia, 1788. Bryan was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was, however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

Haynes, Rev. Lemuel.—Revolutionary soldier and first colored Congregational minister. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut in 1753. In 1775 joined the colonial army and served through the war. He had an exceptionally good education. 1785 became pastor of white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut. In 1818 went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut, 1832.

Hosier, Harry.—First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church. Companion of Bishop Thomas Coke, whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States. Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

Allen, Richard.—Founder and first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760. Purchased his freedom, became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War was employed as a teamster, hauling salt. Allen, with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absolom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets," and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children," prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. In September, 1787 Allen, with a few followers, started an independent Methodist Church. The congregation worshipped first in a blacksmith shop at Sixth and Lombard Streets. In 1794 Bethel Church was erected. 1816, Allen was ordained the first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

Jones, Absolom.—Established in Philadelphia in 1791 the first African Church of St. Thomas, now known as St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased

his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society. He was the first Negro to be ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Evans, Henry.—Founder of a Methodist Church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. About the close of the eighteenth century, Henry Evans, a free Negro from Virginia, on his way to Charleston, South Carolina, to practice the trade of shoemaking, chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was a licensed local Methodist preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist Church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room was built for him in the church, and there he remained till his death in 1810.

Freeman, Ralph.—A noted ante-bellum Negro preacher. He was a slave in Anson County, North Carolina. He was ordained a regular minister and traveled about preaching. Joseph Magee, a white Baptist minister, was much attached to Freeman. They often traveled together. It was agreed between them that the survivor should preach the funeral of the one who died first. Magee moved to the West and died. The colored preacher was sent for, all the way from North Carolina, to come and preach his friend's funeral.

Jack of Virginia.—A famous ante-bellum Negro preacher. He was popularly known as Uncle Jack. A full blooded African. He was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of Christian doctrine. He was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church, and preached from plantation to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, and gave him a home and a small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over

blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons. He preached for over forty years.

Willis, Joseph.—The first Baptist Church west of the Mississippi was organized by him in Bayou Chicot District, Louisiana, in 1805. Willis was born, perhaps free, in South Carolina in 1762 and obtained a fair English education. He appeared in Southwest Mississippi in 1798. In 1804 he came into Louisiana. 1812 the Mississippi Association sent two ministers to ordain him. He organized the Louisiana Baptist Association and was elected its Moderator in 1837. He died September 15, 1854.

Payne, Daniel A.—Eminent bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born February 24, 1811, at Charleston, South Carolina. Was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination. In many respects Bishop Payne was one of the most remarkable Negro preachers that this country has ever produced. He perhaps, more than anyone else, is responsible for the Wilberforce community and University. He died there in 1892.

Jasper, John.—A famous Negro preacher. For sixty years was a preacher in and around Richmond. He became a national character by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He was born in 1812. He was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died in 1899, the Richmond Dispatch, gave much editorial space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond has recently written a life of John Jasper.

Crummell, Alexander.—Eminent colored Episcopal minister. Born in New York City in 1818. His father was a native of the Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of a number of books dealing with the race problem, and is the founder of the American Negro Academy. He died in 1898.

Garnett, Henry Highland.—Born a slave in Maryland, December 23, 1815. While yet a child his father escaped with him to the North. He was educated in the New York City Schools and the Oneida Institute. In 1850, visited England, and from there went as a delegate to the Peace Conference at Frankfort-on-the-Main. For some time he was a missionary in Jamaica, chaplain of colored regiment during the War, and president of Avery Institute at Pittsburg; he was the first colored man to hold religious services in Representatives' Chamber of Congress, at Washington. He became minister to Liberia and died there February 14, 1882.

Attwell, Joseph S.—Born in Barbadoes, British West Indies, 1831. Came to the United States in 1864 to collect funds to assist his countrymen to emigrate to Liberia. Collected about \$20,000, and was instrumental in founding the settlement of Crozerville in Liberia. He remained in the United States, and at the close of the Civil War went South as a missionary of the Episcopal Church. Established mission churches in a number of Southern States. Was for several years rector of a church in Petersburg, Va., and St. Stephen's Church, Savannah, Ga. Later he became rector of St. Philip's Church, New York, and continued in this position until his death in 1881.

Smith, Amanda.—Distinguished as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Born a slave in Maryland in 1837. Her father, by working extra at night and other times, was able to buy himself and family and moved to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp-meetings in the seventies, in Ohio and Illinois, that she become famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland. She now conducts the Amanda Smith Orphans' Home for Colored Children at Harvey, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

According to reports on Negro Churches published by the Census Bureau in 1906 there were at that time in the United States 36,770 Negro Churches, 3,685,097 communicants, 34,681 Sunday schools, and 1,740,099 Sunday school scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes was \$56,636,159. Detailed information of the independent Negro denomination and of Negro members of white denominations is given below.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over a hundred thousand dollars for home mission work. They are supporting 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually about \$50,000 to foreign mission work.

The Negro Baptists are carrying on missionary work in five foreign countries. They have 132 stations. They support 97 missionaries who are aided by 85 native helpers.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church carries on missionary work in eight foreign countries. It has 83 stations, 24 missionaries and 35 native helpers. This denomination has two regularly ordained bishops working in Africa.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is also carrying on work in Africa under the direction of a regularly organized board of missions.

The Richest Negro Church in the World.—St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City has this distinction. It is an offshoot of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, which is the richest white church in America. St. Philip's was organized in 1818 and incorporated in 1820. Its real estate holdings, much of which is residence property, amount to about \$1,000,000.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS

DENOMINATIONS

	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Total.....	5,377	477,792	10,301	291,529	\$12,013,116
Advent Christian Church.....	2	72	2	27	\$ 3,800
Seventh Day Adventists.....	29	562	26	539	6,474
Baptists—Northern Convention.....	108	32,639	106	12,827	1,561,326
Free Baptists.....	197	10,876	177	5,732	186,130
Primitive Baptists.....	4	102	.....	.....	2,300
Christian (Christian Connection).....	92	7,545	88	4,001	69,505
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	15	329	11	270	5,500
Congregationalists.....	156	11,960	174	10,339	469,497
Disciples of Christ.....	129	9,705	117	4,319	170,265
Churches of Christ.....	41	1,528	24	597	14,956
Independent Churches.....	12	490	13	435	2,750
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in N. America.....	1	15	1	25	5,000
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	6	224	5	254	10,000
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,750	308,551	3,745	204,810	6,104,379
Methodist Protestant Church.....	64	2,612	53	1,650	62,651
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	22	1,258	16	769	21,000
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	2	351	2	217	8,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	417	27,799	433	24,904	752,387
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1	50	1	75	1,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	44	1,183	42	1,160	32,850
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	1	18	1	35	200
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	198	19,098	188	13,779	1,773,279
Reformed Church in America.....	2	59	1	52	.....
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	38	2,552	34	1,326	28,287
Roman Catholic Church.....	36	38,235	33	3,151	678,480
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	10	277	8	236	3,100

INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Total.....	31,393	3207305	24,380	1448570	\$ 44,623,043
Baptists—National Convention.....	18,534	2261607	17,910	924,665	24,437,272
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	35,076	166	6,224	286,539
United American Freewill Baptists (colored).....	251	14,489	100	3,307	79,278
Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	48	1,823	1	150	6,000
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship).....	44	2,676	43	886	23,175
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	15	752	13	585	25,700
Church of Christ in God.....	9	848	6	289	9,700
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored).....	3	425	3	390	2,400
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (colored).....	15	1,835	7	340	5,975
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored).....	77	4,347	78	3,372	170,150
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	494,777	6,285	292,689	11,303,489
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	5,592	66	5,266	183,697
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	184,542	2,092	107,692	4,833,207
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	172,996	2,328	92,457	3,017,849
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (colored).....	45	3,059	36	1,508	37,875
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored).....	58	4,997	54	1,792	36,965
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	18,066	92	6,952	203,778

BISHOPS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, GENERAL OFFICERS, ETC., OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Bishops and their Addresses

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R. S. Williams, D. D., Augusta, Georgia.
Elias Cottrell, D. D., Holly Springs, Mississippi.
M. F. Jamison, D. D., Leigh, Texas.
C. H. Phillips, A. M., M. D., D. D., 317 Twelfth Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.
George W. Stewart, D. D., Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama.

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- H. Bullock, D. D., Agent Jackson, Tennessee.
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N. F. Haygood, D. D., Secretary of Missions, Augusta, Georgia.
A. R. Calhoun, B. D., Secretary Epworth League, 816 Kentucky Street, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
E. W. Mosley, D. D., Secretary Church Extension, Jackson, Tennessee.
J. A. Hamlett, D. D., Editor, Western Index, Topeka, Kansas.
J. C. Stanton, D. D., Editor, North Carolina Index, Pittsboro, North Carolina.
John Wesley Gilbert, A. M., D. D., Superintendent African Missions, Augusta, Georgia.
Mr. Moses McKissack, Connectional Architect, Nashville, Tennessee.

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- C. R. Harris, A. M., D. D., 802 West Monroe St., Salisbury, N. C.
- Alexander Walters, A. M., D. D., 208 West 134th St., New York City.
- G. W. Clinton, A. M., D. D., 415 N. Myers St., Charlotte, N. C.
- J. W. Alstork, D. D., LL. D., 231 Cleveland Ave., Montgomery, Alabama.
- J. S. Caldwell, D. D., 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- G. L. Blackwell, A. M., D. D., 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. J. Warner, D. D., 202 E. Boundary St., Charlotte, N. C.

General Officers and their Addresses

- M. D. Lee, D. D.,** General Secretary, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- J. S. Jackson, D. D.,** Financial Secretary, 420 S. 11th Street Philadelphia, Pa.
- Frank K. Bird, D. D.,** Manager, Publication House, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
- G. C. Clement, A. M., D. D.,** Editor, Star of Zion, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
- R. B. Bruce, D. D.,** Editor, Sunday School Literature, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
- L. W. Kyles, A. M., S. T. B.,** Editor, Quarterly Review, 112 S. Bayou St., Mobile, Ala.
- W. H. Goler, D. D., LL. D.,** President, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
- S. G. Atkins, A. M., Ph. D.,** Secretary Education, Winston-Salem, N. C.
- J. W. Wood, D. D.,** Secretary of Missions, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- J. C. Dancy, LL. D.,** Secretary of Church Extension, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Aaron Brown,** Secretary of Varick C. E. Union, Pensacola, Fla.
- John F. Moreland, Ph. D.,** Secretary of Protective Brotherhood, 701 E. First St., Charlotte, N. C.
- T. W. Wallace, A. M.,** Editor, Western Star of Zion, Saint Louis, Mo.

AFRO-AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL

Names and Officers' Addresses

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- J. T. Colbert, D. D.,** Vice-President, Chambersburg, Pa.
- R. H. Armstrong, D. D.,** Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.
- John B. Lee, D. D.,** Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

**OFFICERS OF THE EPISCOPAL WORKERS
AMONG COLORED PEOPLE**

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G. F. Bragg, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, 1133 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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CONVENTION**

Names, Officers and Addresses

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W. G. Parks, D. D., Vice-President at Large, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. B. Hudson, A. M., Recording Secretary, Selma, Ala.

A. J. Stokes, D. D., Treasurer, Montgomery, Ala.

Robert Mitchell, D. D., Auditor, Bowling Green, Ky.

S. W. Bacote, D. D., Statistician, Kansas City, Mo.

L. G. Jordan, D. D., Secretary Foreign Mission Board, 624 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary Home Mission Board, Nashville, Tennessee.

S. E. Griggs, D. D., Secretary Educational Board, Memphis, Tennessee.

R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary Publishing Board, Nashville, Tennessee.

E. W. D. Isaac, D. D., Secretary B. Y. P. U. Board, Nashville, Tennessee.

A. A. Cosey, D. D., Secretary National Baptist Benefit Association, Mound Bayou, Miss.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Secretary Woman's Auxiliary Board, Louisville, Ky.

**OFFICERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST
CONVENTION**

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W. P. Lawrence, D. D., Vice-President, New Jersey.

Holland Powell, D. D., Recording Secretary, New York.

W. A. Harrod, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Connecticut.

Robert D. Wynn, D. D., Treasurer, New Jersey.

NEGRO BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal Church has one Negro Bishop, **Isaac B. Scott, D. D., LL. D.**, Missionary Bishop to Liberia and West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia.

General Officers and Addresses

I. G. Penn, A. M., Litt. D., Corresponding Secretary Freedmen's Aid Society, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robert E. Jones, D. D., LL. D., Editor, Southwestern Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

W. W. Lucas, D. D., Assistant General Secretary, Epworth League, South Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. Wragg, D. D., Agency Secretary American Bible Society, South Atlanta, Ga.

I. L. Thomas, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Home Missionary and Church Extension, 2111 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

C. C. Jacobs, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 47 Council St., Sumter, S. C.

E. M. Jones, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 420 South Union St., Montgomery, Ala.

M. S. Davage, A. M., Business Manager, Southwestern Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has one colored bishop, **Samuel David Ferguson**, who is Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and Adjacent Regions in West Africa.

George W. Moore, D. D., is Superintendent Southern Church Work of the American Missionary Association (Congregational), 926 Seventeenth Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

S. N. Vass, D. D., is General Superintendent of work for the colored people under the auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, Box 142, Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Bishop George W. Clinton, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. William B. Matthews, Principal Colored High School, Louisville, Ky.

Bishop George W. Clinton and **Dr. R. H. Boyd** are life members of the International Sunday School Association.

NEGRO PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was pastor of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois, until his death in 1902.

There are at present five colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev John H. Dorsey was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1902. He is now a teacher and assistant principal in the St. Joseph College for Negro Catechists, Montgomery, Alabama.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Dunn of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Md. He died January 27, 1913.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France in 1907. He is at present a professor in the Apostolic College of His Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobald was ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1910.

There are 41 Negro City Associations scattered over 23 States. In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and the interest and support of President Roosevelt and President Taft, were important factors in this development. In 1911 Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, Illinois, announced that he would give \$25,000 to every city that would raise \$75,000 for the Colored Young Men's Christian Association work. In cities where there was an appeal that year for funds for the Young Men's Christian Association the colored people themselves subscribed liberally, and in a short time raised large sums of money. In Pittsburg they subscribed over \$12,000; in Indianapolis, \$20,556; in Philadelphia, \$25,000; in Los Angeles, \$39,000; in Atlanta, \$53,000, and in Chicago \$67,000.

1912 Y. M. C. A. Work.—In a joint campaign to raise four million dollars in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, it was decided that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should go to the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and one hundred thousand dollars to the colored Young Women's Christian Association. At Baltimore, in a few weeks, the Negroes subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars for a Young Men's Christian Association building. The white Young Men's Christian Association of the city had pledged fifty thousand dollars. The erection of the building is not to begin until fifteen thousand dollars of the money pledged has been paid in. May 19, the colored Young Men's Christian Association building at Washington was dedicated. Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, delivered the principal address. Twenty-four thousand dollars of the one hundred thousand dollars was paid by colored residents of Washington. The first Students Conference for the colored men's department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, May 24 to June 2. Twenty-six colleges and normal schools were represented. The purposes of the conferences were: (1) To deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of the leaders of the Colored Student Associations; (2) to instruct and train them in the

best methods of Christian work; (3) to promote an inspiring racial, national and world-wide brotherhood consciousness and to work unitedly for the common good, and (4) to help each student to choose a life calling that will enable him to render the largest possible service to his fellowmen." For the accomplishment of these definite purposes, a carefully arranged program was prepared and the most competent and efficient teachers and speakers were secured. The management of the conference was under the direction of the International Secretaries, Messrs. Hunton, Tobias and Jones. July 28, the corner stone of the colored Young Men's Christian Association building in Chicago was laid. The building, when completed, is to cost one hundred eighty thousand dollars. On the same date, the ground at Indianapolis, Indiana was broken for the new hundred thousand dollar colored Association building. The thirty thousand dollar colored Association building at Louisville, Kentucky was formerly opened in December. The first rural Young Men's Christian Association for colored men was organized in Brunswick County, Virginia. It is receiving the support of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial Institute, which is located in this county.

DIRECTORY OF COLORED Y. M. C. A. CITY ASSOCIATIONS

STATE	CITY	STREET NUMBER
Alabama.....	Mobile.....	109 N. Dearborn
California.....	Los Angeles.....	821 San Pedro St.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.....	106 Goffe St.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	1204 U. St., N. W.
Georgia.....	Americus.....	312 1-2 Forsythe St.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	132 Auburn Ave.
Georgia.....	Augusta.....	Cor. 9th and Miller Sts.
Georgia.....	Columbus.....	903 6th Ave.
Illinois.....	Normal.....	608 N. Fell Ave.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	531 N. California St.
Indiana.....	Evansville.....	Cor. 7th and Cherry Sts.
Iowa.....	Buxton.....	
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	406 Kansas Avenue
Kansas.....	Wichita.....	535 N. Main Street

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

Superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Texarkana, Texas

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney, of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891 Mrs. J. E. Ray of North Carolina was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work for Colored People." In 1895 Mrs. Lucy Thurman of Michigan became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by the present superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson. The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia, they have their separate State organizations with their own State superintendents. Many colored women belong to mixed unions. Altogether the colored membership in the W. C. T. U. is about 5,000.

WORK AMONG NEGROES BY THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

In August, 1908, Mr. William N. Hartshorn, of Boston, president of the International Sunday School Association, called together seventy-five leading men, white and colored, who were most familiar with the progress of the Negroes. In answer to his question as to what things might be done to help them to a higher life, it was the unanimous opinion that the students in the Negro normal schools and colleges could be trained to do a better quality of Sunday school work. The matter was referred to the committee on work

among Negroes of the International Sunday School Association, of which Mr. Hartshorn was chairman. At the International Sunday School Convention in San Francisco in 1911, Mr. Hartshorn pledged five thousand dollars a year for three years to be used in a movement to train Negro teachers, in order that they might become able to impart correctly and simply Bible truths in a way that would be accepted by the less educated Negro children and adults. Rev. Homer C. Lyman, Hamilton, New York, was elected in September, 1911 by the trustees of the International Sunday School Association as superintendent of work among Negroes.

There are three secretaries working among Negroes under the auspices of the International Sunday School Association, two of whom are colored. In the two years since the work began, specific Sunday School teacher-training work has been established in 92 Negro normal schools and colleges. The object is normal training for Sunday School teachers. The committee on work among Negroes is as follows: William N. Hartshorn, Boston, Massachusetts; R. M. Weaver, Corinth, Mississippi; N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina; A. Trieschmann, Crossett, Arkansas; Isaac Thomas, Rutland, Vermont; John E. White, D. D., Atlanta, Georgia; Bishop W. P. Thirkield, D. D., New Orleans, Louisiana; Charles F. Meserve, LL. D., Raleigh, North Carolina, and L. M. Dunton, D. D., Orangeburg, South Carolina.

MISSION BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES

American Advent Mission Society of the Advent Christian Church: 160 Warren St., Boston, Mass.; John A. Cargile, D. D., Evangelist and Home Missionary, Stevenson, Ala.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, Baptist: 23 E. Twenty-sixth St., New York City; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

II

EDUCATION

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

SCHOOLS

The first public school in Virginia, which was established about 1620, was for Indians and Negroes. In 1701 a society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America. In 1704 Elias Neau established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City. 1745 a society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston. In 1750 the Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slaveholder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children. In 1763 a manual labor school for Indians and Negroes was established in Hyde County, North Carolina, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1786, New York African free schools established. In 1800 sixty-six colored children presented a petition to the school commissioners of Boston for a school for their benefit. It was not granted.

In 1829 St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church. About 1823 John Chavis, who had been educated at Princeton College, taught school for whites in Granville, Wake and Chatham Counties, North Carolina. Among his pupils were Charles Manley, afterwards governor of the state, and Prof. J. H. Horner, one of the foremost teachers of the South and the father of Bishop Junius Horner. The John Chavis school "was the best at that time to be found in the state."

In 1750, in Philadelphia, an evening school for Negroes was established by the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. In 1786 the New York African Free School, which afterwards became the first public school in New York City, was established. The first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts was established in Boston in 1798. In 1820 the first colored school for Negro children was established in Ohio. In 1837 what is now the Institute for Colored Youth at Cheyney, Pa., near Philadelphia, was started by funds (\$10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slaveholder. In 1849 Avery College was established at Alleghany, Pa. In 1849 Philadelphia had a number of schools for Negroes, in which about 1,800 pupils were enrolled. January 1, 1854, Ashmun Institute was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pa. Name changed to Lincoln University in 1866. August 30, 1856, Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of this denomination.

Opposition to the teaching of slaves seems to have begun in South Carolina, where in 1740 a law was passed prohibiting slaves from being taught "writing in any manner whatsoever." The laws of the slave states were gradually extended until they included free persons of color, as for example, in 1829 Georgia passed a law forbidding any person of color from receiving instruction from any source. In spite of this fact, however, clandestine schools continued in such Southern cities as Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. According to the Census of 1860 there were 1,355 free colored children attending school in Maryland.

The education of the slaves was sometimes advocated. In 1850 P. C. Adams published a series of articles in a Savannah paper advocating the education of the Negroes as a means of increasing their value and attaching them to their masters. This subject was afterwards taken up in the State Agricultural Convention. In 1850 a petition from the Agricultural Convention was presented to the legislature asking for permission to educate slaves. The lower

tinued in educational work, and was for a time principal of a parochial school, at Petersburg, Virginia, principal of a public school in Savannah, Georgia, and of the Industrial Home for Aged and Infirm, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

EDUCATION DURING THE CIVIL WAR

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. Mary S. Peake, a colored woman, was the teacher. This school laid the foundation of the Hampton Institute. In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal, South Carolina. On November 11, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Freedmen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation, of January 1, 1863, Negro schools multiplied in all parts of the South occupied by the Federal armies. General Banks established the first public schools in Louisiana. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas multiplied. March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU

Date	Schools, Teachers and Pupils		
	Schools	No. of Teachers	Pupils
1866.....	975	1,045	90,778
1867.....	1,839	2,087	111,442
1868.....	1,831	2,295	104,327
1869.....	2,118	2,455	114,522
1870.....	2,677	3,300	149,581

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS

Year	Expended by			Total
	Freedmen's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	
1866	\$ 123,659.39	\$ 82,200.00	\$ 18,500.00	\$ 224,359.39
1867	531,345.48	65,087.01	17,200.00	613,632.49
1868	965,896.67	700,000.00	360,000.00	2,025,896.67
1869	924,182.16	365,000.00	190,000.00	1,479,182.16
1870	976,853.29	360,000.00	200,000.00	1,536,853.29
Total	\$3,521,936.99	\$1,572,287.01	\$785,700.00	\$5,879,924.00

EDUCATION SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

The Public School.—The first public school for colored in Washington was opened in March, 1864. In 1868 North Carolina and South Carolina established public school systems. The public school system of Georgia was established in 1870. The first report of enrollment, however, was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children were reported as enrolled in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia. During the year 1911-1912, in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia, about 1,700,000 colored children were enrolled in the public schools. The Census Bureau reported that in 1910 there were 3,422,157 Negro children of school age in the United States, 47.3 per cent of this number were attending school. The number of colored public school teachers in these States is about 30,350.

The Commissioner of Education reported for 1911, 150 public high schools for colored persons. These schools had 513 teachers, 2,021 elementary students and 9,641 secondary students. A total of 11,662. These high schools were located by states as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 7; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 15; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 6; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 42; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 4.

Illiteracy.—In 1910 there were 2,227,731 illiterate Negroes in the United States. The percentage of Negro illiterates ten years of age and over was in 1890, 57.1; 1900, 44.5; 1910, 30.4. In urban Negro population the percentage of illiterates in 1910

was 17.6; in rural population 36.1 The percentage of illiterates in Negro population of the North was 18.2; South, 48.0; West, 13.1; The highest percentage of illiterates in Negro population, 48.4, is in Louisiana; the lowest percentage, 3.4, is in Minnesota and Oregon.

Ages by Years	Per Cent Negroes Illiterate		
	Of Total Pop.	Of Male Pop.	Of Female Pop.
Ten Years and Over	30.4	30.1	30.7
10 to 14 years	18.9...	21.7...	16.1...
15 to 19 "	20.3...	24.9...	16.0...
20 to 24 "	23.9...	26.3...	21.7...
25 to 34 "	24.6...	24.4...	24.7...
35 to 44 "	32.3...	27.7...	37.1...
45 to 64 "	52.7...	44.9...	61.8...
65 and over	74.5...	70.7...	78.6...

Secondary, Higher and Private Education.—There are more than 540 institutions devoted to the secondary, higher and private training of the Negro. Many of these institutions are in fact nothing more than poorly equipped elementary schools and are doing a very poor grade of work. The investigation now being made by the Phelps Stokes Fund and the United States Bureau of Education will determine the grade of Negro educational institutions. The statistics for 238 Negro schools are: Teachers, 3,398; total students, 70,095; elementary students, 40,945; secondary students, 23,834; collegiate students, 3,227; professional students, 2,089; students being industrially trained, 35,402. Of the total number of students 58.3 per cent are in elementary grades, and 4.6 per cent are taking collegiate courses.

Negro College Graduates.—The following table, taken from No. 15 of the Atlanta University publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

Decade	Number of Negro College Graduates
1820-1829	3
1830-1839	
1840-1849	7

1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
Total	3,856

Among the first Negroes to graduate from college in the United States were John Brown Russwurm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; Theodore S. Wright from Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edward Jones from Amherst College. About 700 Negroes have graduated from Northern colleges. Oberlin, which admitted Negroes for a number of years before the Civil War, has graduated a larger number of Negroes than any other Northern university or college. In Northern colleges and universities Negroes on a whole have made good records and have carried off many honors. Alain LeRoy Locke, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from Harvard University, A. B., magna cum laude, 1907. This same year he won the Rhodes Scholarship from Pennsylvania to Oxford University, England, where he was a student for three years. For two semesters, 1910-11, he was a student at Berlin University. He is now assistant professor of English and instructor in Philosophy and Education at Howard University. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest earned degree conferred by educational institutions, has been conferred by American universities upon Negroes as follows: Edward A. Bushet, Yale University, 1876; William L. Bulkley, Syracuse University, 1893; W. E. B. Du Bois, Harvard University, 1895; Pezavia O'Connell, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; Lewis B. Moore, University of Pennsylvania, 1896; T. Nelson Baker, Yale University, 1903; James R. L. Diggs, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1906; Charles H. Turner, University of Chicago, 1907; Richard R. Wright, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; George E. Haynes, Columbia University, 1912; C. G. Woodson, Harvard University, 1912.

Allen, Macon.—First Negro to be regularly admitted to the practice of law in the United States. He was admitted to the bar in Maine in 1844.

Reck, John S.—First Negro admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. On motion of Charles Sumner he was admitted February 1, 1865.

Ray, Charlotte.—First colored woman lawyer. She graduated from Howard University in 1872.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS* UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Organ- ized in	Name of Institution	Location	Denomina- tion	President	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Income
1881	Allen University.....	Columbia, S. C.....	A. M. E.....	W. W. Beckett, D. D....	18	685	\$37,000
1884	Arkansas Baptist College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Baptist.....	Joseph A. Booker, D. D....	18	333	4,500
1867	Atlanta Baptist College.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Baptist.....	John Hope, A. M.....	17	325	8,704
1867	Atlanta University.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	Edward T. Ware, A. B.....	23	405	49,279
1871	Benedict College.....	Columbia, S. C.....	Baptist.....	Byron W. Valentine.....	22	648	13,235
1868	Biddle University.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Presb.....	H. L. McCrorey, D. D....	15	226	18,296
1881	Bishop College.....	Marshall, Texas.....	Baptist.....	C. H. Maxson, B. D.....	18	276	10,160
1873	Bennett College.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	M. E.....	S. A. Feeler, D. D.....	11	238	9,683
1890	Campbell College.....	Jackson, Miss.....	A. M. E.....	W. T. Vernon, D. D.....	17	442	11,573
1889	Central City College.....	Macon, Ga.....	Baptist.....	William E. Holmes, A. M.....	19	325	4,000
1901	Central Texas College.....	Waco, Texas.....	Baptist.....	J. W. Strong, D. D.....	12	260	2,874
1869	Clafin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	M. E.....	L. M. Dunton, D. D.....	43	603	32,390
1870	Clark University.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	M. E.....	W. W. Foster, Jr., D. D....	21	479	13,342
.....	Conroe College.....	Conroe, Texas.....	Baptist.....	David Abner, Jr., Ph. D....	17	628	5,000
.....	Edward Waters College.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	A. M. E.....	A. H. Attaway, D. D.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	Fiak University.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Cong.....	.....	38	479	58,966
1884	Guadaloupe College.....	Seguin, Texas.....	Baptist.....	W. B. Ball, D. D.....	11	161	16,269
.....	George R. Smith College.....	Sedalia, Mo.....	M. E.....	J. C. Sherrell, D. D.....	14	193	6,600
1885	Houston College.....	Houston, Texas.....	Baptist.....	F. W. Gross, A. M.....	13	171	5,700
1867	Howard University.....	Washington, D. C.....	Non-sect.....	Stephen M. Newman, LL.D.	114	1,409	170,202
.....	Jackson College.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Baptist.....	Z. T. Hubert, M. S.....	15	367	.....
.....	Kittrell College.....	Kittrell, N. C.....	A. M. E.....	C. G. O'Kelley, A. M.....	12	120	5,000
1875	Knoxville College.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	U. Presb.....	R. W. McGranahan, D. D....	31	427	25,450
1882	Lane College.....	Jackson, Tenn.....	C. M. E.....	J. F. Lane, A. M.....	15	310	6,450
.....	Langston College.....	Alexandria, La.....	A. M. E.....	M. M. Ponton.....	8	210	6,500

*In the list which follows the attempt is made without reference to kind and quality of work done to name all schools for Negroes other than elementary public schools and public higher schools.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—Continued

1870	Leland University.....	New Orleans La.....	Baptist.....	R. W. Perkins, A. M.....	53	1715	\$31,000
1854	Lincoln University.....	Lincoln University, Pa.....	Presb.....	John B. Randall, D. D.....	12	195	45,827
1880	Livingstone College.....	Salisbury, N. C.....	A. M. E. Z.....	W. H. Goler, D. D.....	14	306	28,094
.....	Miles Memorial College.....	Birmingham, Ala.....	C. M. E.....	J. W. Gilbert D. D.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Morgan College.....	Baltimore, Md.....	M. E.....	J. O. Spencer, D. D.....	27	284	21,597
1890	Morris Brown College.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	A. M. E.....	W. A. Fountain, D. D.....	24	971	33,376
1873	New Orleans University.....	New Orleans, La.....	M. E.....	Charles M. Melden, D. D.....	38	602	13,179
1882	Paine College.....	Augusta, Ga.....	M. E. South.....	J. D. Hammond, D. D.....	22	290	15,612
1881	Paul Quinn College.....	Waco, Texas.....	A. M. E.....	I. M. Burgan, D. D.....	12	245	9,200
.....	Payne University.....	Selma, Ala.....	A. M. E.....	H. E. Archer, A. M.....	12	440	7,350
1877	Philander-Smith College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	M. E.....	J. M. Cox, D. D.....	22	483	14,000
.....	Texas College.....	Tyler, Texas.....	C. M. E.....	G. A. Tyus, D. D.....	12	366	12,300
1873	Roger Williams Univ.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Baptist.....	J. H. Johnson, A. M.....	10	107	5,000
1867	Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Miss.....	M. E.....	James T. Docking, D. D.....	25	438	11,098
1900	Samuel Huston College.....	Austin, Texas.....	M. E.....	R. S. Lovingood, D. D.....	16	381	13,371
1878	Selma University.....	Selma, Ala.....	Baptist.....	M. W. Gilbert, D. D.....	18	550	.....
1865	Shaw University.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	Baptist.....	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.....	35	518	29,080
.....	Shorters College.....	Argenta, Ark.....	A. M. E.....	O. L. Moody, D. D.....	10	371	17,010
1879	State University.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Baptist.....	W. T. Amiger, D. D.....	22	210	9,000
1869	Straight University.....	New Orleans, La.....	Cong.....	Elliott M. Stevens, A. M.....	27	621	13,200
.....	Swift Memorial College.....	Rogersville, Tenn.....	Presb.....	W. H. Franklin.....	10	218	26,380
1869	Talladega College.....	Talladega, Ala.....	Cong.....	J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M.....	41	722	43,564
1877	Tillotson College.....	Austin Texas.....	Cong.....	Isaac H. Agard.....	16	312	.....
1869	Tougaloo University.....	Tougaloo, Miss.....	Cong.....	F. W. Woodworth, D. D.....	26	441	19,900
1865	Virginia Union Univ.....	Richmond, Va.....	Baptist.....	George R. Hovey, D. D.....	15	240	23,789
.....	University West Tenn.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	M. V. Lynk, D. D.....	17	54	6,000
1874	Walden University.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	M. E.....	John A. Kumler, D. D.....	65	733	42,480
.....	Western University.....	Quindaro, Kans.....	A. M. E.....	H. T. Kealing, A. M.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	Wilberforce University.....	Wilberforce, O.....	A. M. E.....	W. S. Scarborough, LL. D.....	29	313	36,509
1873	Wiley University.....	Marshall, Texas.....	M. E.....	M. W. Dogan, D. D.....	30	603	6,428

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Organ- ized	Name of Institution	Location	Denom- ination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1896	Barber Memorial Sem- inary	Anniston, Ala.....	Presb.....	S. M. Davis.....	12	143	.....
1886	Boylan Home & Indust. School.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	M. E.....	Miss Julia E. Waters.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,943
1904	Daytona Tr. School for Girls.....	Daytona, Fla.....	Non-sect.....	Mrs. M. M. Bethune.....	8	245	12,023
1883	Hartshorn Memorial Col.	Richmond, Va.....	Baptist.....	George W. Rigler.....	12	211	8,030
.....	Helen B. Cobb Indust. Institute.....	Barneville, Ga.....	C. M. E.....	Mrs. Helen B. Cobb.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Industrial Home for Col- ored Girls.....	Melvale, Md.....	Non-sect.....	.....	6	110	13,511
1886	Ingleside Seminary.....	Burkeville, Va.....	Presb.....	G. C. Campbell.....	15	125	.....
.....	Institute of St. Frances de Sales.....	Rock Castle, Va.....	R. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Mary Allen Seminary.....	Crockett, Texas.....	Presb.....	H. V. P. Bogue, D. D.....	15	228	10,031
1892	Mary Holmes Seminary.....	West Point, Miss.....	Presb.....	Edgar F. Johnston, D. D.....	15	237	6,000
1907	National Tr. School for Girls and Women.....	Washington, D. C.....	Baptist.....	Miss Nannie H. Burroughs.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	Scotia Seminary.....	Concord, N. C.....	Presb.....	A. W. Verner, D. D.....	25	291	11,210
1869	Spelman Seminary.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Baptist.....	Miss Lucy H. Tapley.....	48	645	38,670
.....	St. Frances Academy.....	Baltimore, Md.....	R. C.....	.....	16	69	.....

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

1875	Theological Sch. Shaw University.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	Baptist.....	C. F. Meserve, D. D.....	4	31	.....
1888	Theological Dept. Biddle University.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Presb.....	H. L. McCrorey, D. D.....	4	137	.....
1872	Theological Dept. Talladega College.....	Talladega, Ala.....	Cong.....	D. Butler Pratt, D. D.....	3	20	\$ 17,800
.....	Theological Dept. Selma University.....	Selma, Ala.....	Baptist.....	M. W. Gilbert, D. D.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	Phelps Hall Bible Training School.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	Presb.....	James G. Snedecor, D. D.....	4	60	6,975
1883	Gammon Theological Seminary.....	Tuskegee Inst., Ala.....	Non-sect.....	G. Lake Imes, D. D.....	5	45	.....
1867	Divinity School Atlanta Baptist College.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	M. E.....	S. E. Idleman, D. D.....	6	60	21,600
1894	Turner Theological Seminary Morris Brown Col.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Baptist.....	John Hope, A. M.....	3	38	.....
.....	Union Ind. & Theological Tr. School.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	A. M. E. Union Amer M. E.....	W. G. Alexander, D. D.....	4	26	.....
1871	Theological Dept. Howard University.....	Washington, D. C.....	Non-sect.....	Isaac Clark, D. D.....	5	97	5,500
1870	Theological Dept. Lehigh University.....	New Orleans, La.....	Baptist.....	R. W. Perkins, Ph. D.....	4	69	.....
1909	Nat. Religious Tr. School	New Orleans, La.....	Lutheran.....	R. A. Wild, D. D.....	2	27	1,280
1903	Emanuel Lutheran Col. & Theological Seminary	Durham, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	J. E. Sheppard, D. D.....	14	50	18,400
.....	Theological Dept. Livingston College.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	Lutheran.....	N. J. Bakke, D. D.....	4	3	6,700
.....	Salisbury, N. C.....	Salisbury, N. C.....	A. M. E. Z.....	W. H. Goller, D. D.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS OF THEOLGY—Continued

Organ- ized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomina- tion	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1892	Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce Univ.	Wilberforce, O.....	A. M. E..	George F. Woodson, D. D.	3	28	\$ 5,500
1871	Theological Dept. Lincoln University.....	Lincoln Univ., Pa..	Presb.....	John M. Galbreath, D. D.	9	62	28,200
1881	Theological Dept. Allen University.....	Columbia, S. C.....	A. M. E..	Jesse E. Beard, D. D...	3	27	.....
1894	Divinity Sch. Benedict College.....	Columbia, S. C.....	Baptist.....	Byron W. Valentine, D. D.	3	29	.....
....	Bishop Cummins Training Sch. for Ministers.	Charleston, S. C.....	Reformed..	A. L. Pengelly, D. D....	.....	.....	.....
....	Theological Dept. Fisk University.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Cong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	Walden Univ. Braden Bible Tr. School.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	M. E.....	John A. Kumler, D. D..	1	13	.....
....	Nashville Inst. for Negro Christian Workers.	Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	J. E. McCulloch, D. D..	.....	.....	.....
1900	Theological Department, Knoxville College.	Knoxville, Tenn.....	U. Preb....	R. W. McGranahan, D. D	3	2	.....
1886	Virginia Theological Seminary and College.	Lynchburg, Va.....	Baptist.....	R. C. Woods, D. D.....	12	269	4,035
1890	Theological Dept. of Virginia Union Univ.	Richmond, Va.....	Baptist.....	George R. Hovey, D. D..	5	26	5,000
1878	Bishop Payne Divinity School	Petersburg, Va.....	P. E.....	C. Braxton Bryan, D. D..	4	19	7,853
....	Chicago Religious Training Seminary	Chicago, Ill.....	Baptist.....	E. J. Fisher.....	9	98	.....

SCHOOLS OF LAW

Organ- ized	Name of Institution	Location	Denom- ination	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1888	Law Department, Howard University	Washington, D. C.	.....	B. F. Leighton, LL. D.	7	121	\$ 8,200
1876	Law Department, Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.	.....	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.	1	8	500
1890	The Central Law School	Louisville, Ky.	.....	W. C. Brown, LL. M.	....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE

1868	Flint Medical College... School of Medicine, Howard University.	New Orleans, La. Washington, D. C.	..... .....	R. T. Fuller..... Edward A. Ballock, A.M.	7 44	20 341	..... \$ 22,400
1888	Louisville Nat. Med. Col.	Louisville, Ky.	.....	J. H. Frank.....	23	30	.....
1882	Leonard Medical College	Raleigh, N. C.	.....	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.	11	133	.....
1876	Shaw University McHarry Medical College	Nashville, Tenn.	.....	G. W. Hubbard.....	38	537	18,779
1900	Walden University Medical Department, University of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn.	.....	Miles V. Lynk, M. S.	16	35	4,000

SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY

Organ- ized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1883	Dental College, Howard University.	Washington, D. C.	.....	Edward A. Ballock, A.M.	21	90	\$9,145
1886	Meharry Dental College, Walden University.	Nashville, Tenn.	.....	G. W Hubbard.....	17	117	6,512
	Dental School, University of West Tenn....	Memphis.....	.....	M. V. Lynk.....	8	10	1,700

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

1867	College of Pharmacy, Howard University	Washington, D. C.	.....	Edward A. Ballock, A.M.	9	61	\$4,231
1900	School of Pharmacy, New Orleans University	New Orleans, La.	.....	Ray T. Fuller.....	6	27	.....
1891	Leonard Schl. of Pharmacy, Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.	.....	Charles B. Crowell.....	3	32	.....
1889	Meharry Col. of Pharmacy, Walden Univ.	Nashville, Tenn.	.....	G. W. Hubbard.....	6	65	2,320

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income		Total from all Sources
						From State	United States	
1875	Agricultural & Mechan- ical College for Negroes	Normal, Ala.....	W. S. Buchanan....	30	333	\$ 4,000	\$ 20,371	\$40,658
1875	Branch Normal College.	Pine Bluff, Ark.....	F. T. Venegar.....	10	320	9,000	12,272	21,872
1895	State College for Colored Students	Dover, Del.....	W. C. Jason.....	9	146	3,000	9,000	13,846
	Florida Agr'l. & Mech. College for Negroes.	Tallahassee, Fla....	Nathan B. Young ..	28	363	5,000	22,500	28,346
1891	Georgia State Industrial College.	Savannah, Ga.....	Richard R. Wright..	16	541	8,000	15,000	23,000
1886	Ky. Normal & Industrial Institute for Colored	Frankfort, Ky.....	G. P. Russell.....	15	292	11,000	6,525	19,590
	Southern University.....	New Orleans, La.....	H. A. Hill.....	20	434	10,750	20,082	31,795
	Maryland Normal and Agricultural Institute.	Sandy Springs, Md..	Geo. H. C. Williams	14	130	.....	9,000	9,533
	Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College	Alcorn, Miss.....	J. A. Martin.....	21	516	7,500	34,770	44,574
1866	Lincoln Institute.....	Jefferson City, Mo....	B. F. Allen.....	30	402	73,500	2,812	75,200
	Agr'l. & Mech. College for the Colored Race	Greensboro, N. C....	James B. Dudley....	16	359	14,350	14,850	35,109
	Colored Agricultural and Normal University.	Langston, Okla.....	Inman E. Page.....	22	722	41,200	4,500	45,700
	Colored Normal, Indus- trial & Mech. College	Orangeburg, S. C....	R. S. Wilkinson....	38	584	5,000	28,254	52,200
	Agricultural & Industrial State Normal School.	Nashville, Tenn.....	W. J. Hale.....	.....	..	12,500	16,500	29,000
1881	Prairie View State Nor- mal & Industrial Col.	Prairie View, Texas.	E. L. Blackshear....	40	860	44,400	12,250	64,900

State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges—Continued

Organ- ized	Name of Institution	Location	President	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income		Total from all sources
						From State	United States	
	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	Hampton, Va.....	H. B. Frissell.	200	1399	400	25,329	\$291,723
	West Virginia Colored Institute	Institute W. Va.....	Byrd Prillerman.....	21	265	33,550	9,000	45,619
Total.....				270,650	245,518	852,581		

Normal, Industrial and Private Schools
ALABAMA

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Arlington Literary & Indus. School	Arlington.....	U. Pres.	John T. Arter.....	2	61	.....
Autauga Institute.....	Prattville.....	Non-sect.	R. D. Hunt.....	5	145	\$ 900
Eufaula Academy.....	Eufaula.....	Baptist.....	W. C. Bradford.....	3	60	1,100
Baptist Academy.....	Leighton.....	Baptist.....	J. H. Wren.....	3	300	800
Baptist Industrial Academy.....	Monroeville.....	Baptist.....	G. N. White.....	8	203	.....
Boligee Industrial School.....	Boligee.....	Baptist.....				.....
Burrell Normal School.....	Florence.....	Cong.....				2,845

ALABAMA—Continued

Calhoun School.....	Calhoun	Non-sect.	Miss C. R. Thorne.	26	312	\$30,847
Camden Academy.....	Camden	U. Presb.	W. G. Wilson.	8	320	2,610
Canton Bend Industrial School.....	Canton Bend.....	U. Presb.	T. M. Elliott.	5	140	1,500
Centerville Industrial Institute.....	Centerville	Non-sect.	H. D. Davidson.	10	253	3,956
Central Alabama Academy.....	Birmingham.....	M. E.....	A. P. Campbor.	3	130	900
Charity Industrial School.....	Charity	Non-sect.	V. W. Barnett.	4	65	969
Colored Union Lit. & Indus. Sch.	China	Non-sect.	N. E. Henry.	8	336	4,800
Corona Industrial Institute.....	Corona	Non-sect.	M. H. Griffin.	7	220	1,800
Cottage Grove Academy.....	Cottage Grove.....	Cong.....	S. H. Lee.	4	231	900
Cotton Valley School.....	Fort Davis	Cong.....	M. S. Jones.	15	311	6,126
Dothan Nor. & Indus. Institute.	Dothan	Baptist.	.....	3	160	1,000
Emerson Institute.....	Mobile	Cong.....	Wm. B. Smith.	2	175	.....
East Alabama High School.....	Opelika	Baptist.	D. M. Ealy.	8	90	270
Hawkinsville Rural School.....	Hawkinsville.....	Non-sect.	W. D. Floyd.	5	225	9,000
Hopeville Manual Training Sch.	Furman	Disciple.	I. C. Flanklin.	23	849	8,900
Industrial Academy.....	Lum.	Non-sect.	C. B. Curtis.	12	.....	.....
Industrial Miss. Ass'n School...	Beloit	R. Presb.	W. J. Sanderson.	4	150	745
Knox Academy.....	Selma	Cong.....	Wm. E. Benson.	14	413	2,000
Kowaliga Industrial School.....	Benson .....	.....	J. M. Adams.	7	210	3,785
Lebanon Union Academy.....	Pickens	Cong.....	Miss M. L. Phillips.	11	163	1,200
Lincoln Normal School.....	Marion	A. M. E. Z.	J. R. Wingfield.	16	316	4,426
Lomax-Hannon High School.....	Greenville.....	Baptist..	J. M. Brown.	6	295	.....
Marion Academy.....	Marion	U. Presb.	T. P. Marsh.	7	.....	.....
Midway Mission.....	Midway .....	.....	C. H. Johnson.	7	.....	.....
Millers Ferry N. & I. Institute.	Millers Ferry.....	U. Presb.	J. C. Bowling.	6	.....	.....
Thomasville Nor. & Indus. Inst.	Thomasville.....	Presb....	L. B. Ellerson.	7	250	5,500
Miller Memorial Academy.....	Birmingham.....	Non-sect.	Misses A. R. White and H.	7	323	2,900
Montgomery Industrial School...	Montgomery.....	Non-sect.	Margaret Beard.	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Meigs Institute.....	Waugh	Non-sect.	Miss Cornelia Bowen.	.....	.....	.....

ALABAMA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Normal & Industrial Institute.....	Aniston.....	Baptist.....	E. W. Wright.....	5	158	\$2,500
North Alabama Academy.....	Courtland.....	Baptist .. 7th Day	Wm. E. Hesse.....	5	108	1,000
Oakwood Manual Training Sch.....	Huntsville.....	Adventist	C. J. Boyd.....	14	108	.....
People's Village School.....	Mt. Meigs.....	Non-sect.....	Miss Georgia Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie Institute.....	Prairie.....	U. Presb.	J. N. Cotton.....	9	238	2,075
The Russell N. & I. School.....	Haynesville.....	Non-sect.....	Mrs. L. M. Braxton.....	4	117	300
Rose Bud Lit. & Ind. Seminary.....	Necnah.....	Non-sect.....	Miss Rosa J. Young.....	3	100	.....
Sherman Industrial Institute.....	Huntsville.....	Non-sect.....	F. R. Davis.....	4	238	1,924
Snow Hill Institute.....	Snow Hill.....	Non-sect.....	Wm. J. Edwards.....	33	340	18,708
Southern Nor. and Indus. Inst.....	Brewton.....	Bapt.....	James Dooley.....	3	.....	.....
State Normal School.....	Montgomery.....	Non-sect.....	Wm. B. Patterson.....	32	1163	22,500
St. Josephs College for Negro Catechists.....	Montgomery.....	R. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marks Academic & Indus. Sch.....	Birmingham.....	P. E.....	Joseph McNamara.....	8	358	4,298
Stokes Institute.....	Montgomery.....	Baptist.....	C. W. Brooks.....	5	225	1,500
Street Manual Training School.....	Richmond.....	Cong.....	A. J. Stokes.....	5	225	7,000
Trinity Academy.....	Athens.....	Cong.....	E. W. Brown.....	7	274	1,546
Troy Academic & Indus. Academy.....	Troy.....	.....	Miss L. H. Ally.....	4	250	900
Tuggle Nor. & Indus. Institute.....	Birmingham.....	.....	J. E. Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute.....	Tuskegee Inst.....	Non-sect.....	Mrs. C. A. Tuggle.....	193	1645	270,000
Union Springs Nor. & Ind. Sch.....	Union Springs.....	Baptist.....	Booker T. Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Presbyterian Mission.....	Birmingham.....	U. Presb.	J. H. L. Smith.....	5	365	1,600
West Ala. Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Geiger.....	Non-sect.....	E. K. Smith.....	6	198	2,500
Zion Institute.....	Mobile.....	A. M. E. Z.	A. W. Mitchell.....	4	260	.....
			Mrs. Josephine Allen.....	.....	.....	.....

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia Academy.....	Arkadelphia.....	Presb.....	W. D. Feaster.....	5	242	.....
Arkadelphia Baptist Academy.....	Arkadelphia.....	Baptist.....	S. P. Nelson.....	4	80	\$1,338
Arkansas Indus. High School.....	Wessan.....	Non-sect.....	W. H. Braxton.....	.....	.....	.....
Inter-State Industrial College.....	Texarkana.....	Non-sect.....	R. S. Stout.....	11	200	20,000
Brinkley Academy.....	Brinkley.....	Bapt.....	J. F. Clark.....	5	105	3,800
Canfield Nor. & Indus. Institute.....	Canfield.....	Non-sect.....	B. T. Crawford.....	3	103	1,944
Colored Industrial Institute.....	Pine Bluff.....	R. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Baptist Academy.....	Magnolia.....	Baptist.....	R. H. Hanson.....	3	216	1,710
Cotton Plant Academy.....	Cotton Plant.....	Presb.....	R. M. Stinson.....	6	105	.....
The Bradley District Academy.....	Fordyce.....	Baptist.....	W. J. Murry.....	3	70	1,000
Haygood Seminary.....	Washington.....	C. M. E.....	Geo. L. Tyus.....	4	89	1,170
Columbia District Academy.....	Magnolia.....	Baptist.....	W. D. Hearon.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello Academy.....	Monticello.....	Presb.....	O. C. Wallace.....	3	60	.....
Morris Academy.....	Helena.....	Baptist.....	.....	4	175	1,800
Ouachita Academy.....	Camden.....	Baptist.....	J. S. Anderson.....	9	122	1,626
Richard Allen Institute.....	Pine Bluff.....	Presb.....	S. J. Onque.....	3	111	.....
Southeast Baptist Indus. Acad.....	Dermott.....	Baptist.....	E. L. Mellon.....	.....	.....	.....
Immanuel Industrial Institute.....	Almyra.....	.....	D. B. Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Industrial Academy.....	Texarkana.....	Baptist.....	.....	4	60	500
Walters Institute.....	Warren.....	.....	J. W. Eichelberger.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynne Normal Institute.....	Wynne.....	Baptist.....	H. C. Wolford.....	4	211	1,075
Southland Col. & Nor. Inst.....	Southland.....	Friends.....	A. M. Salone.....	12	400	10,000
Stamps L. & I. Academy.....	Stamps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DELAWARE

Union Industrial and Theology Training School.....	Wilmington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Industrial School for Colored Boys.....	Clayton.....	R. C.....	L. B. Pastorelli.....	13	86	\$12,830

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Washington Nor. Sch. No. 2	Washington	Non-Sect.	Dr. Lucy E. Moten	10	725	\$13,348
Clark Training School	Washington	Non-Sect.	Miss A. R. Clark			

CALIFORNIA

Vallejo Institute	Vallejo		C. H. Toney	1	15	
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FLORIDA

Cookman Institute	Jacksonville	M. E.	G. B. Stone	14	422	4,180
Fernandina Baptist College	Fernandina	Baptist				
Fessenden Academy	Fessenden	Cong.	Jos. L. Wiley	13	289	5,550
Florida Baptist College	Jacksonville	Baptist	N. W. Collier	17	431	16,118
Florida Institute	Live Oak	Baptist	L. C. Jones			
Emerson Memorial Home & School	Jacksonville	M. E.	Miss V. R. Fox			
Bethel Institutional Church School	Jacksonville	Baptist	J. E. Ford			
Marianna Industrial School	Marianna	Non-sect.	William R. Cowart			
Orange Park Normal and Man- ual Training School	Orange Park	Cong.	Geo. B. Hurd	8	79	
Robert A. Hungerford Normal and Industrial School	Eatonville	Non-sect.	Mrs. M. C. Calhoun	14	135	14,772
West Florida Bapt. Academy	Pensacola	Baptist	T. L. Jones	6	115	2,500
Normal Indus. & Agri. School	Pensacola	Non-sect.	G. W. Lewis	6	268	2,218
St. Augustine Industrial School	St. Augustine		S. M. May			

GEORGIA

Albany Bible & Man. Tr. Inst.	Albany	Non-sect.	J. W. Holley.	12	300	\$10,000
Albany Normal School.	Albany	Cong.	Benj. F. Cox.	10	250	.....
Allen Normal & Indus. School.	Thomasville	Cong.	Miss A. B. Howland.	10	339	3,925
Americus Institute.	Americus	Baptist.	M. W. Reddick.	15	197	11,133
Boggs Academy.	Keyville.	Presb.	J. L. Phelps.	6	103	.....
Atlanta Nor. & Industrial School.	Atlanta	Cong.	R. D. Stinson	.....	.....	.....
Ballard Normal School.	Macon.	Cong.	R. G. Von Tobel.	18	435	6,200
Baptist Academy	McRae	Baptist.	E. G. Thomas.	.....	.....	.....
Forest City High School.	Savannah	Baptist.	I. J. Yancy.	5	171	623
Beach Institute.	Savannah	Cong.	L. M. Rowland.	8	154	4,400
Berean Baptist Academy.	Savannah	Baptist.	Wm. Gray.	3	97	.....
Chattahoochee Institute.	Fort Gaines	Baptist.	J. C. Smith.	15	343	5,000
Dorchester Academy.	Thebes	Cong.	C. M. Stevens.	9	430	2,765
Normal and Industrial School.	Forsyth	Cong.	W. H. Hubbard.	8	430	3,097
Sardis Nor. & Industrial Inst.	Sardis	Baptist.	B. G. Glenn.	14	350	15,803
Fort Valley High & Indus. School	Fort Valley	Non-Sect.	H. A. Hunt.	6	303	.....
Gillespie Normal.	Cordele	Presb.	A. S. Clark.	16	748	3,237
Jereul Academy.	Athens.	Baptist.	J. H. Brown.	4	200	1,115
Haines Nor. & Indus. Institute.	Augusta	Presb.	Miss L. C. Laney	5	190	.....
Haven Academy.	Waynesboro.	M. E.	E. T. Barksdale.	8	206	3,236
Haven Home & Academy.	Savannah	M. E.	Miss V. E. Baldwin.	7	262	.....
Hodge Academy.	Washington.	Presb.	J. R. Harris.	13	425	.....
Holsey Nor. & Industrial Inst.	Cordele	C. M. E.	G. W. F. Phillips.	5	208	1,226
Howard Normal School.	Cuthbert	Cong.	F. L. Henderson.	7	179	.....
Knox Institute.	Athens	Cong.	L. S. Clark.	.....	.....	.....
Lamson School.	Marshallville	Cong.	Mrs. A. W. Richardson.	4	164	1,575
McClelland Academy.	Newnan.	Presb.	Lawrence Miller.	4	101	1,654
LaGrange Academy	LaGrange.	M. E.	.....	5	210	.....
Negro Nor. & Industrial Inst.	Social Circle.	.....	James A. Love.	.....	.....	.....
Normal and Industrial School.	Culloden.	.....	J. D. Hammond.	.....	.....	.....
Payne Institute.	Cuthbert.	A. M. E.	P. N. Williams.	.....	.....	.....

GEORGIA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Pilgrim Baptist School.....	Guyton.....	Baptist.....	W. J. Jones.....	3	80	600
Price Nor. & Indus. School.....	Columbus.....	.....	T. S. Price.....	4	150	.....
Rome Nor. & Indus. School.....	Rome.....	Baptist.....	J. H. Gadsden.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandersville Colored Institute.....	Sandersville.....	Non-sect.....	F. J. Elder.....	6	263	1,661
Sengstacke Academy.....	Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparta Agri. & Indus. Institute.....	Sparta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selden Institute.....	Brunswick.....	Non-sect.....	Henry A. Bleach.....	8	156	2,508
South Ga. Indus. College.....	Waycross.....	.....	W. L. Black.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Athanasius School.....	Brunswick.....	P. E.....	W. A. Perry.....	6	249	.....
Walker Baptist Academy.....	Augusta.....	Baptist.....	S. C. Walker.....	10	206	3,700
The I. B. O. Indus. School.....	Gabbettville.....	Non-sect.....	J. H. O'Neal.....	.....	.....	.....
	R. F. D.					

ILLINOIS

Lincoln School.....	Springfield.....	P. E.....	F. E. Kennedy.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ill. Polytechnic Inst.....	Carlo.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manning Bible School.....	Cario.....	Free Bapt.....	A. J. Herron.....	2	21	356
New Livingstone Institute.....	Metropolis.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDIANA

Princeton Nor. & Indus. School.	Vincennes.....	Non-sect. H. F. Smith.....	7	200	\$1,500
Indiana Colored Baptist Institute	Indianapolis.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....

KANSAS

Topeka Nor. & Indus. Institute.	Topeka.....	Non Sect. W. R. Carter.....	13	115	\$11,500
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KENTUCKY

Bowling Green Academy.....	Bowling Green.....	Presb.....	R. L. Hyde.....	8	149
Atkinson Literary & Indus. Col.	Madisonville.....	A. M. E. Z. J. W. Martin.....	7	87	\$1,217
Cadiz Nor. & Theological Col.	Cadiz.....	Baptist.....	W. H. McKidley.....	5	66	700
Chandler Normal School.....	Lexington.....	Cong.....	Miss Fannie J. Webster.....	10	253	.....
Fee Memorial Institute.....	Camp Nelson.....	Presb.....	J. A. Boyden.....	4	99	1,791
Highland College.....	Williamsburg.....	.....	G. A. Hubbell.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow Normal Institute.....	Glasgow.....	Baptist.....	I. G. Duff.....	6	155	2,080
Louisville Christian Bible School.....	Louisville.....	Disciple.....	A. J. Thomson.....	2	14	1,764
I. and F. College.....	Hopkinsville.....	Baptist.....	P. T. Frazier.....	7	85	1,300
Polytechnic Seminary.....	Danville.....	Baptist.....	Isaac Fisher.....	9	178	7,450
Danville Indus. & Nor. School.....	Danville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical Normal School.....	Lexington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine Academy.....	Lebanon.....	R. C.....	.....	8	40	.....
Wayman Institute.....	Harrodsburg.....	A. M. E. C. H. Brown.....	.....	3	65	600
Williamsburg Academy.....	Williamsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western College.....	Weakley.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Industrial Institute.....	London.....	Baptist.....	P. M. Faulkner.....	7	138	1,600

KENTUCKY—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Female High School.....	Frankfort.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln Memorial Institute.....	Simpsonville.....	Non-sect.....	A. Eugene Thomson.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Mission.....	Louisville.....	Presb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Ky. Industrial College.....	Paducah.....	Non-sect.....	D. H. Anderson.....	7	70	.....
Overby Training Institute for Colored Boys.....	Louisville.....	.....	John Frank.....	.....	.....	.....

LOUISIANA

Colored Indus. Home & School.	New Orleans.....	Non-sect.....	Mrs. F. Joseph-Gaudet.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Institute.....	Holly.....	Baptist.....	.....	4	150	.....
Alexandria Academy.....	Alexandria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Academy.....	Lake Providence.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baton Rouge College.....	Baton Rouge.....	Baptist.....	J. S. Clark.....	12	361	6,350
Belle Alliance Academy.....	Belle Alliance.....	Baptist.....	Miss P. Joseph.....	2	175	1,900
Bunkie Academy.....	Bunkie.....	Baptist.....	.....	4	145	988
Central Louisiana Academy.....	Alexandria.....	Baptist.....	Wright Warner.....	6	156	1,085
Colored High School.....	Winnsboro.....	Non-sect.....	.....	3	176	825
Gilbert Industrial College.....	Baldwin.....	M. E.....	J. R. Renyolds.....	11	200	4,894
Homer College.....	Homer.....	C. M. E.....	A. L. Baughns.....	7	122	914
Howe Institute.....	New Iberia.....	Baptist.....	J. Henderson.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter Institute.....	Jones.....	.....	T. C. Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Providence Nor. & In. Inst.	Lake Providence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOUISIANA—Continued

Howe Seminary.....	Baton Rouge.....	Baptist.....	A. J. Legarde.....	.....	.....
Houma Academy.....	Houma.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....
Leland Academy.....	Donaldsonville.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana Industrial Institute.....	Alexandria.....	A. M. E.....	P. W. Rogers.....	8	\$2,400
Mansfield Academy.....	Mansfield.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe High School.....	Monroe.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan City Academy.....	Morgan City.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....
North La. Indus. & High School.....	Monroe.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....
North La. Agri. & Indus. Inst.....	Grambling..	Non-sect.....	.....	.....	.....
Opelousas Academy.....	Opelousas.....	Baptist.....	Chas. P. Adams.....	.....	.....
Southwestern Nor. & Indus. Sch.....	Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruston College.....	Ruston.....	Baptist.....	I. S. Powell.....	.....	.....
Shreveport Academy.....	Alexandria.....	Baptist.....	.....	16	866
Peabody State Nor. & Indus. Sch.....	Alexandria.....	Non-sect.....	J. B. LaFarque.....	7	203
Sabine Nor. & Indus. School.....	Converse.....	Non-sect.....	R. E. Jacobs.....	.....	.....
Pleasanton Collegiate, Agri. and Industrial Institute.....	Hortman.....	Non-sect.....	E. B. Morgan.....	4	200
Thirteenth District Normal and Collegiate Institute.....	Shreveport.....	Baptist.....	T. H. Cain.....	.....	2,330

MARYLAND

Clayton Williams Institute.....	Baltimore.....	Baptist.....	G. R. Waller.....	9	\$2,300
Colored High & Training Sch.....	Baltimore.....	Non-sect.....	J. H. Lockerman.....	.....	.....
Colored Industrial School.....	Salisbury.....	Non-sect.....	W. J. Holloway.....	.....	.....
Croom Settlement School.....	Croom.....	P. E.....	Miss Susie Willis.....	2	40
Delaware Academy.....	Princess Anne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denton Colored Indus. School.....	Denton.....	.....	L. T. Kennard.....	.....	.....

MARYLAND—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No of Students	Income
Industrial Institute of our Holy Lady & St. Francis.....	Baltimore	R. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland Agri. & Indus. Sch.....	Laurel.....	Non-sect.....	.....	6	70	\$4,000
*Maryland Nor. & Indus. Sch.....	Bowie.....	Non-sect.....	S. S. Goodloe.....	3	58	7,000
Princess Anne Academy.....	Princess Anne.....	M. E.....	Thomas H. Kiah.....	14	130	11,000
St. Francis Academy.....	Baltimore.....	R. C.....	.....	13	65	.....

MISSISSIPPI

Baptist Nor. & Indus. School.....	Friar Point.....	Baptist.....	A. Tate.....	4	142	\$1,900
Central Mississippi College.....	Kosciusko.....	Baptist.....	W. A. Singleton.....	8	267	2,500
Kosciusko Industrial Institute.....	Kosciusko.....	Baptist.....	P. H. Thompson.....	6	60	750
Greenville High School.....	Greenville.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln School.....	Meridian.....	Cong.....	C. S. Ledbetter.....	8	245	1,000
Baptist High School.....	Hernando.....	.....	W. A. Hill.....	.....	.....	.....
Bennett Home.....	Clarksen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln Nor. & Industrial Inst.....	Kioto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meridian Academy.....	Meridian.....	M. E.....	J. B. F. Shaw.....	8	337	3,200
Meridian High School.....	Meridian.....	Baptist.....	G. M. Reese.....	8	191	.....
Mississippi Indus. High School.....	Crystal Springs.....	Non-sect.....	G. W. Williams.....	4	80	.....
Mt. Hermon Seminary.....	Clinton.....	Cong.....	Miss Ruth I. Semison.....	3	79	2,355
Mound Bayou Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Mound Bayou.....	Cong.....	B. F. Ousley.....	5	139	.....
Mississippi Industrial College.....	Holly Springs.....	C. M. E.....	D. C. Potts.....	15	291	25,590

*By law this school is known as *State Normal, No. 3.*

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Mound Bayou Industrial College.	Mound Bayou..	Baptist...	R. McCorkle.....	.....	.....
Natchez College.....	Natchez.....	Baptist.....	S. C. H. Owens.....	.....	.....
Nettleton High School.....	Nettleton.....	Baptist.....	J. H. Cole.....	475	.....
Newton Industrial College.....	Newton.....	Non-sect.....	W. A. Battle.....	16	\$ 15,117
Okolona Industrial College.....	Okolona.....	Baptist.....	J. K. Johnson.....	6	.....
New Albany High School.....	New Albany.....	Non-sect.....	S. J. Hunter.....	7	350
Prentiss Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Prentiss.....	Holiness.....	Chas. P. Jones.....	10	4,000
The Noxubee Industrial School.....	McLeod.....	Disciple.....	J. B. Lehman.....	17	269
Christ's Missionary & Indus. Col.	Jackson.....	Non-sect.....	L. C. Jones.....	5	.....
Southern Christian Institute.....	Edwards.....	Non-sect.....	E. R. Franklin.....	3	.....
Piney Woods Normal and Indus-	Braxton.....	Non-sect.....	W. H. Holtzclaw.....	26	28,551
trial Institute.....	Florence.....	Non-sect.....	W. H. Marshall.....	5	102
Spring Hill Nor. & Indus. School	Utica.....	P. E.....	T. P. Harris.....	9	175
Utica Nor. & Indus. Institute.....	Vicksburg.....	Baptist.....	E. H. Triplett.....	8	.....
Vicksburg Industrial School.....	West Point.....	Non-sect.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point Institute.....	Meridian.....	Cong.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Indus. Home School.....	Moorhead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ida May Bryant Industrial In-	Brookhaven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
stitute and College.....	Winona.....	Baptist.....	.....	5	900
Grenada Zion College.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....

MISSOURI

Bartlett Agri. & Indus. School..	Dalton.....	Non-sect.....	N. C. Bruce.....	7	56	\$3,895
Western College & Indus. Inst.	Macon.....	Baptist.....	J. H. Garnett.....	9	196	6,033
Dunbar Nor. Agri. & Indus. Inst.	Macon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NEW JERSEY

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Ironside School.....	Bordentown					
Manual Training & Indus. Sch. for Colored Youth.....	Bordentown	Non-sect.	J. T. Caruthers.....	10	142	\$22,000
Newark Industrial Home & Sch. of Domestic Science.....	Newark.....	Presb.....	E. F. Eggleston.....			
Rice Indus. & Literary Inst.....	New Brunswick		Ella N. Rice.....			

NEW YORK

Binghamton N. I. & Agri. Inst.	Binghamton ..	Non-sect.	Fred C. Hazel.....			
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NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Training School.....	Edenton	Baptist				
Albion Academy.....	Franklinton	Presb.....	J. A. Savage.....	9	316	\$10,000
Addie Norris Institute.....	Winston	Baptist				
Barrett Collegiate & Indus. Inst.	Pee Dee	Non-sect.				
Colored Training & Indus. Sch.	Faison.....	Baptist	J. S. Bennett.....	4	209	800
Bertie Academy.....	Windsor	Baptist	W. S. Eldridge.....	4	208	980
Burgaw Institute.....	Burgaw	Baptist	J. A. Fennell.....	5	250	2,675

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Eastern Carolina High School...	Newbern.....	A. M. E. Z.	Wm. Sutton.....	5	100	\$1,250
Fayetteville State Normal School...	Fayetteville.....	Non-sect.	E. E. Smith.....	8	284	3,333
Edenton High Indus. School.....	Edenton.....	A. M. E. Z.	W. E. Woodyard.....	5	115	.....
Franklin Christian College.....	Franklinton.....	Christian.	H. E. Long.....	5	156	1,891
Dayton Academy.....	Carthage.....	Presb.	W. H. Freeland.....	4	85	300
Lovejoy Missionary Institute.....	Tryon.....	Christian.	.....	4	55	825
Gregory Normal Institute.....	Wilmington.....	Cong.	Frank B. Stevens.....	12	313	2,200
Palmer Memorial Institute.....	Sedalia.....	Non-sect.	Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	8	123	4,270
High School.....	Wakefield.....	Baptist.	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Point Industrial School.....	High Point.....	Friends	A. J. Griffin.....	11	501	10,952
Henderson Normal Institute.....	Henderson.....	U. Presb.	J. K. Cotton.....	12	411	6,200
Industrial Union Institute.....	Southern Pines.....	Non-sect.	J. M. Henderson.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph K. Brick Indus. School.....	Bricks.....	Cong.	T. S. Inborden.....	18	279	8,900
Kinston College.....	Kinston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurinburg Normal & Industrial Institute.....	Laurinburg.....	Baptist	E. D. McDuffie.....	10	305	.....
Lincoln Academy.....	Kings Mountain	Cong.	C. J. Strang.....	13	355	3,378
Rowan Institute.....	Charlotte.....	Baptist	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Potter Memorial School.....	Oxford.....	Presb.	G. C. Shaw.....	11	420	5,380
Douglas Academy.....	Lawndale.....	Cong.	P. L. LaCour.....	4	88	1,292
Newbern Collegiate & Indus. Inst.	Newbern.....	Baptist.	A. L. E. Weeks.....	9	150	11,000
Normal & Industrial School.....	Clinton.....	Non-sect.	.....	5	195	1,125
Parnalee Industrial School.....	.....	.....	W. C. Chance.....	7	143	1,850
Roanoke Institute.....	Elizabeth City.....	Baptist.	C. F. Graves.....	8	250	5,192
Shiloh Industrial Institute.....	Warrenton.....	Baptist.	Thomas Bruce.....	5	185	1,800
Slater Industrial and State Normal School.....	Winston.....	Non-sect.	F. N. Kennedy.....	12	385	6,330

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
School of Mt. Olive Church	Catawba	Non-sect.	W. Lash	9	516	\$5,192
State Colored Normal School	Elizabeth City	P. E.	P. W. Moore	26	386	17,991
St. Augustine School	Raleigh	Baptist	A. B. Hunter	7	169	1,580
Thompson Institute	Lumberton	Presb.	W. H. Knuckles	4	109	600
Billingsley Memorial Academy	Statesville	Cong.	S. F. Wentz	5	166	1,680
Washburn Seminary	Beaufort	Presb.	Frank W. Sims	3	138	2,498
Sarah Lincoln Academy	Aberdeen	Baptist	Wm. J. Rankin	6	211	1,174
Waters Normal Institute	Winton	Cong.	C. S. Brown	4	170	1,160
Peabody Academy	Troy	M. E.	F. B. Sims	3	268	8,404
Wharton Industrial School	Charlotte	Non-sect.	Miss A. B. Dole	4	128	
Allen Home and Asheville Aca.	Asheville	Luth.	N. J. Bakke			
Whitin Nor. & Industrial School	Lumberton	Presb.	W. T. Donald			
Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro					
Yadkin Academy	Mebane					

OHIO

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Curry Institute	Urbana	Baptist	E. B. Curry	6	120	\$2,150
The Lincoln-Ohio Indus. Training School for Colored Youth	Columbus					

OKLAHOMA

Alice Lee Elliot Memorial Aca.	Valliant	Presb.	R. E. Flickinger	5	80	.....
Cimmaron College	Dover	Presb. ....	.....	9	245	.....
Creek and Seminole College	Boley	Baptist ..	J. C. Leftwich	8	250	\$2,000
National Baptist Institute	Kingfisher	Baptist ..	.....	4	.....	.....
Tulahassee Industrial School	Tulahassee	Non-sect ..	J. E. Whitfield .....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma N. & I. Institute	Boley	Baptist ..	S. H. Johnson .....	.....	.....	.....

PENNSYLVANIA

Avery College and Trade School	North Pittsburg.	Non-sect.	Dr. G. G. Turfley	18	222	\$14,698
Berean Manual & Indus. Train- ing School	Philadelphia ..	Presb.	Matthew Anderson	9	101	.....
Downington Indus. & Agri. Col.	Downington	Non-sect.	Wm. A. Credit .....	.....	.....	.....
Institute for Colored Youth	Cheyney	Friends ..	Hugh M. Browne	7	52	\$18,300
Penn Industrial School	Paoli

RHODE ISLAND

Watchman Industrial School	Providence	W. S. Holland
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SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Avery Normal Institute.....	Charleston.....	Cong.....	T. N. Owen.....	11	266	\$5,280
Bennettville College.....	Bennettville.....	Baptist.....	J. D. Baldwin.....	.....	.....	.....
Bettis Academy.....	Trenton.....	Baptist.....	A. W. Nicholson.....	11	494	4,300
Brainerd Institute.....	Chester.....	Presb.....	J. S. Marquis, Jr.....	10	198	.....
Brewer Normal School.....	Greenwood.....	Cong.....	E. F. Green.....	12	338	5,009
Beaufort Academy.....	Beaufort.....	Presb.....	A. A. Wright.....	1	85	.....
Charleston Normal & Indus. Sch.....	Charleston.....	Baptist.....	J. L. Dart.....	6	230	2,250
Clinton Institute.....	Rockhill.....	A. M. E. Z.....	R. J. Boulware.....	7	334	1,500
Cherokee N. & I. School.....	Gaffney.....	Non-sect.....	E. J. Bowks.....	.....	.....	.....
Cordova Institute.....	Cordova.....	Presb.....	A. J. Jefferson.....	3	60	.....
Curry Industrial School.....	Darlington.....	Baptist.....	M. P. Hall.....	.....	.....	.....
Enoree Academy.....	Greenville.....	Baptist.....	I. D. Davis.....	9	395	2,250
Friendship Nor. & Indus. Col.....	Rockhill.....	Presb.....	C. M. Young.....	6	300	.....
Goodwill School.....	Mayesville.....	Friends.....	Miss A. D. Munroe.....	6	74	2,773
Harbison College.....	Irmo.....	A. M. E. Z.....	Robert Hooper.....	10	340	3,126
Laing Nor. & Indus. School.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	A. M. E. Z.....	R. J. Crockett.....	3	200	500
Flegler High School.....	Marion.....	Baptist.....	Miss Lizzie Kinsman.....	9	408	8,839
Lancaster Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Lancaster.....	M. E.....	Miss F. V. Russell.....	11	92	2,847
Mather School.....	Beaufort.....	Non-sect.....	Miss E. J. Wilson.....	17	511	8,233
Mather Academy.....	Camden.....	Baptist.....	J. J. Starke.....	10	.....	.....
Mayesville Industrial Institute.....	Mayesville.....	Baptist.....	J. S. Williams.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris College.....	Sumter.....	Non-sect.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peace Haven Institute.....	Blackville.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norrel College.....	Seneca.....	Non-sect.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn. Normal Industrial & Agricultural Institute.....	Frogmore.....	Non-sect.....	Miss R. B. Cooley.....	22	336	.....

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

	Beaufort..	Non-sect.	J. S. Shanklin.....	6	70	
Port Royal Agricultural School..	Cowpens	M. E.	D. H. Kears.	7	317	\$1,450
Providence Nor., Agri. & Indust.	Aiken	Non-sect.	Miss Sarah J. Taylor.....	24	500	8,050
School.	Seneca	Baptist.	Gordon Hancock.....	7	186	4,820
Seneca Institute.....	Greenville	Non-sect.	D. M. Minus.....	9	160	2,542
Sterling Nor. & Industrial College	Denmark	Non-sect.		25	440	13,679
Voorhees Indus. School.....	Columbia	P. E.				
St. Mary's School.....	Charleston	P. E.	A. L. Pengelley.....			
Bishop Cummins Training School	Abbeville	Presb.	E. W. Williams.....	9	129	625
for Ministers.....	Sumter	Presb.	A. U. Frierson.....	6	436	1,200
Ferguson-Williams College.....	Allendale	Presb.	W. H. Mitchell.....	6	175	1,360
Kendall Academy & Institute.....	Greer	Baptist		9	105	791
Allendale Academy.....	McCormick	Baptist				
Bailey View Academy.....	Mayesville	Non-sect.	W. M. Boley.....	5	250	
McCormick Graded School.....	Kershaw	Baptist	F. D. Sims.....			
Lowry Inst. & Indus. School.....	Ridgeland	Non-sect.	E. M. Glover.....	3	108	1,915
Kershaw Institute.....	Charleston		Mrs. J. J. Smith.....	3	116	
Ridgeland Nor. & Indus. Inst.....						
Wallingford Academy.....						

TENNESSEE

	Cleveland	U. Presb.	J. H. Tarter.....	6	113	\$2,300
Cleveland Academy.....	Greenville	A. M. E. Z.	H. V. Taylor.....	5	40	1,161
Greenville Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Memphis	Baptist	T. O. Fuller.....	12	445	5,505
Howe Institute.....	Bristol	Presb.	F. W. Woodfin.....			
Bristol Normal Institute.....						

TENNESSEE—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	N. of In- structors	N. of Students	Income
Athens Academy.....	Athens.....	Presb.....	John Brice.....	.....	.....	.....
LeMoyné Institute.....	Memphis.....	Cong.....	L. T. Larsen.....	23	702	\$12,012
Lexington Normal School.....	Lexington.....	Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayers Industrial School.....	Knoxville.....	Baptist.....	Miss F. E. Mayers.....	.....	.....	.....
Morristown Nor. & Indus. Aca.....	Morristown.....	M. E.....	J. S. Hill.....	24	324	16,476
Nelson-Morris Academy.....	Jefferson City.....	Baptist.....	Thomas Williams.....	2	104	820
Turner Normal and Theological Institute.....	Shelbyville.....	A. M. E.....	J. A. Jones.....	6	129	3,300
Warner Institute.....	Jonesboro.....	Disciple.....	James E. Baker.....	3	96	1,813
Sanderlin Academy.....	R. F. D. 1 Buntyn.....	Adv. Ch.....	A. J. Sanderlin.....	.....	125	2,000
Colored Industrial School.....	Shepherd.....	.....	J. E. Patton.....	.....	.....	.....
Academy & Indus. School of the Immaculate Mother.....	Nashville.....	R. C.....	Mother Mary John.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton Nor. & Industrial School.....	Chattanooga.....	Presb.....	Mrs. M. A. L. Wilson.....	4	164	.....

TEXAS

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	N. of In- structors	N. of Students	Income
Boggy Nor. & Indus. Institute.....	Waskom.....	Baptist.....	U. S. McClellan.....	6	200	.....
Boyd Institute.....	Oakwood.....	Baptist.....	P. B. Oldham.....	.....	.....	.....
The Branham N. & I. College.....	Palestine.....	.....	D. Porter.....	7	.....	.....
East Texas Academy.....	Tyler.....	Baptist.....	Jesse McClelland.....	.....	180	\$3,350

TEXAS—Continued

Farmers Improvement & Agricultural Institute.....	Ladonia.....	Non-sect.	W. H. McClellan.....	7	115	\$1,480
Ft. Worth Indus. & Mechanical College.....	Fort Worth.....	Baptist	M. J. Johnson.....	9	96	.....
Hearne Nor. & Indus. School.....	Hearne.....	Baptist	S. W. Houston.....	5	85	1,400
Houstonian Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Huntsville.....	Baptist	P. E.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Valley Academy.....	Pine Valley.....	Baptist	F. W. Wheeler.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope Academy.....	Oakwood.....	P. E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's School.....	San Antonio.....	Non-sect.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Avinger Indus. Training School.....	Avinger.....	Non-sect.	.....	.....	.....	.....

VIRGINIA

Agricultural High School.....	Lebanon.....	.....	R. D. Swain.....	.....	.....	.....
Bluestone Mission.....	Bluestone.....	Presb.....	R. P. Williams.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowling Green Indus. Academy.....	Bowling Green.....	.....	.....	4	64	\$1,300
Christianburg Industrial Inst.....	Cambria.....	Friends.....	E. A. Long.....	13	263	7,617
Corey Institute.....	Portsmouth.....	Baptist.....	B. F. McWilliams.....	7	171	3,500
Clifton Forge Normal and Industrial School.....	Clifton Forge.....	Non-sect.....	D. W. Hill.....	7	41	.....
Dinwiddie Agricultural School.....	Dinwiddie.....	A. M. E. Z. J. C. Erwin.....	.....	9	66	5,010
Danville High School.....	Danville.....	Presb.....	W. E. Carr.....	9	240	.....
Gloucester A. & I. College.....	Cappahosic.....	Cong.....	Wm. G. Price.....	11	128	800
Franklin N. & I. Institute.....	Franklin.....	Non-sect.....	.....	5	115	1,337
Halifax Institute.....	Houston.....	Baptist.....	H. E. Logan.....	2	55	500
Holland Institute.....	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keyville Mission Indus. School.....	Keyville.....	Baptist.....	A. J. Goode.....	10	210	2,850

VIRGINIA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomi- nation	President or Principal	No. of In- structors	No. of Students	Income
Manassas Indus. School.....	Manassas	Non-sect.	L. F. Hill.....	...	...	.....
Martinsville Christian Institute.....	Martinsville.....	Disciple.....	I. H. Thomas.....	5	50	\$1,449
Norfolk College.....	Norfolk.....	U. Presb.	Wm. McKirahan.....	25	634	15,180
Northern Neck Indus. Academy.....	Ivondale.....	Baptist.....	.....	3	51	1,080
The People's Indus. School.....	Glasgow.....	.....	Geo. E. Fountain.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsylvania Academy.....	Elba.....	Baptist.....	G. V. Goode.....	4	49	1,808
Nausemond N. & I. School.....	Suffolk.....	Non-sect.	T. S. Bruce.....	6	101	605
Normal & Industrial Institute.....	Courtland.....	Non-sect.	Ambie Field.....	4	80	.....
Boydton Academic & Biblical I.....	Boydton.....	Non-sect.	J. S. Russell.....	60	529	35,164
St. Paul Normal & Indus. School.....	Lawrenceville.....	P. E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk Nor. Training School.....	Suffolk.....	Univer.....	J. F. Jordan.....	5	196	1,278
Temperance Industrial Collegi- ate Institute.....	Claremont.....	Non-sect.	.....	12	421	3,281
Thyne Institute.....	Chase City.....	U. Presb.	F. W. Wilson.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Industrial Academy.....	Port Conway.....	Baptist.....	Hardy White.....	4	50	1,892
Van DeVoyer College.....	Richmond.....	R. C.....	Chas Hannigan.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia Collegiate Indus. Inst.....	Lynchburg.....	M. E.....	Frank Trigg.....	7	50	1,900
Virginia Nor. & Indus. Inst.....	Petersburg.....	Non-sect.	J. H. Johnston.....	21	505	24,637
William McKinley Normal and Industrial School.....	Alexandria.....	Non-sect.	S. P. Drew.....	7	60	725
Tidewater Institute.....	Chesapeake.....	Baptist.....	G. Reed.....	4	106	300
Rappahannock Indus. Academy.....	Ozeana.....	Baptist.....	W. E. Robinson.....	4	73	1,572
St. Emma's Indus. Agri. School for Boys.....	Rock Castle.....	R. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langston-Douglass Academy.....	Staunton.....	.....	D. N. Kinney.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley College.....	Luray.....	.....	J. E. Reed.....	.....	.....	.....

WEST VIRGINIA

Storer College.....	Harpers Ferry...	Non-sect.	H. T. McDonald.....	18	207	\$13,068
West Virginia College and Seminary.....	Red Star.....	Baptist.....				
Bluefield Colored Institute.....	Bluefield.....	Baptist.....	R. P. Sims.....			
West Virginia Baptist Institute.....	Redrock.....	Baptist.....		9	175	2,500

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

The Cushing Fund.—In 1895 Miss Emmeline Cushing, of Boston, left \$33,000 to aid Negro education. For sixteen years the income from the fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the fund was distributed.

The African Third.—This is an income derived from the bequest of John Parrish. The terms of the will require that the income be applied within the state of Pennsylvania. Most of the income has been used in giving aid for educational and other work in the Negro districts of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage and for Improving the Condition of the African Race is the trustee of this fund. This society is also trustee for the real estate and endowment fund for the Laing School at Mt. Pleasant, S. C. In addition the society has funds amounting to about \$19,000, most of the income from which is applied to the aid of Negro education in the South.

The Avery Fund —In 1875 Rev. Charles Avery, who in 1849 established at Allegheny, Pa., The Avery Trade School for Colored Youths, by means of a fund provided for twelve scholarships for young colored men in the University of Pittsburg. In accordance with the agreement between the executors of the Avery Estate and the trustees of the university, this fund is to provide instruction for males of the colored people of the United States of America or the British Provinces of Canada. The number is not to exceed twelve at any one time or term, nor is an individual to hold a scholarship for a period longer than four years. The Avery scholarships are granted to under-graduate students in the college of arts, and the schools of engineering, mines, economics and education.

The Miner Fund.—This fund bears the name of, and owes its existence to Myrtilla Miner, of Brookfield, N. Y., who on December 3, 1851, established a normal school for colored girls so that they might become teachers of their own race. In order that the work might continue after her death, Congress on March 3, 1862, granted a charter by which she, her associates and successors were incorporated under the name of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia and to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such colored youth of the nation as might be placed under its care and influence. Miss Miner died December 7, 1864. The first lot of ground for the school, purchased in 1853 at a cost of \$4,000, was in the square on which the British Legation is now situated. In 1872 this ground was sold for \$40,000 and a new site was purchased at Seventh and Church Streets. Here the Miner Normal School was conducted independently until 1879 when an arrangement was made with the trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia whereby it was agreed that the Miner Normal School should be the public normal school for the colored people of the District. The building was leased to the District of Columbia at an annual rental of \$3,600. Some fifteen years ago the corporation purchased a lot and building in Southwest Washington in which it first carried on a day nursery, etc., and then a kindergarten. In 1911 it was absorbed into the public school system and the property was leased for \$600 per year. The corporation now has a gross annual income of \$4,000. A part of this is set aside for repairs and improvements and the remainder is used in giving aid to the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School, the Washington Colored Social Settlement and to gardening in the public schools of Alexandria County, Va.

The trustees of the Miner Fund are: Samuel R. Bond, president; Rev. John H. Van Schaick, Winfield S. Montgomery, Delbert H. Decker, Mrs. John H. Cook, Miss Mary K. Porter, Miss Mary J. Strond and Miss Emily J. Brigham, secretary.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—On February 7, 1867, and July 1, 1868, George Peabody, of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of \$3,500,000 to be devoted to education in the South. \$1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds and has never been available. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes.

In 1875 a normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903 all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. When this is done, which is taking several years, the corporation will cease to exist. The residue of the fund is being expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment for the institution, the Peabody Fund donated the sum of \$1,000,000. The University of Nashville gave the land and buildings of the Peabody College for Teachers. The county of Davidson contributed \$100,000; the city of Nashville, \$200,000, and the state of Tennessee, \$250,000. The present trustees are: Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Theodore Roosevelt, Richard Olney, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, James D. Porter, Henderson M. Somerville, George Peabody Wetmore, Charles E. Fenner, Hoke Smith, Rt. Rev. William C. Doane, Greenville L. Winthrop, Martin F. Ansel and John W. Daniel. Prof. Wickliffe Rose is the general agent of the fund. His headquarters are 811 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The John F. Slater Fund.—In March, 1882, John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, created a trust fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of "Uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this munificent gift Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a medal. The fund is used to prepare teachers and for education in the industries. Neither principal nor income is expended for lands or buildings. Through fidelity and successful management the appropriations have been kept up and the fund increased to \$1,500,000. Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of normal and industrial departments. For the fiscal year, 1911-1912, the trustees of the fund spent \$69,745 in assisting 60 schools.

The trustees are: William A. Slater, Washington, D. C., president; Richard H. Williams, New York City, vice-president; James H. Dillard, New Orleans, La.; Cleveland H. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y.; David F. Houston, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles E. Hughes, Washington, D. C.; William Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Seth Low, New York City; Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter H. Page, New York City; Wickliffe Rose, Washington, D. C., and John A. Stewart, New York City. James H. Dillard, 571 Audubon, St., New Orleans, is director of the fund. W. T. B. Williams, of Hampton, Virginia, and B. C. Caldwell, 3903 Canal St., New Orleans, La., are field agents.

The Daniel Hand Fund.—In 1888 Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association \$1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residuary estate amounting to \$500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and disbursed through the same association. This fund has been of great assistance in the splendid work which the American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South.

General Education Board.—In 1902 Mr. John D. Rockefeller contributed \$1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of education in the United States. In 1903 under an act

approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization, was chartered. By the terms of the charter the board is empowered to assist in any way to improve the primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or institutions of higher learning. In 1905 Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave to the board as a permanent endowment \$10,000,000. In 1907 he gave a further sum of \$32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment and two-thirds to be supplied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909 Mr. Rockefeller added \$10,000,000 more, bringing his total donations to the board up to \$53,000,000. The board has four main lines of work: (1) The promotion of practical farming in the Southern States. This is done by co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in what is known as the United States Co-operative Demonstrative Work Among Farmers. (2) The development of a system of public high schools in the Southern States. (3) The promotion of higher education throughout the United States. (4) The promotion of a limited number of selected schools for Negroes. The board is also supporting state supervisors of Negro rural schools in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia.

Since its establishment to April, 1913, the board has contributed for education \$9,316,392. Of this amount, \$639,605 was contributed to Negro schools. The trustees of the board are sixteen in number. The chairman is Frederick T. Gates, and the secretary, Wallace Buttrick. The offices of the board are 17 Battery Place.

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund.—On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income from which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, and Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the

fund and a board of trustees was organized. The present board is David C. Barrow, Andrew Carnegie, James H. Dillard, H. B. Frissell, Belton Gilreath, H. T. Kealing, George McAneny, Samuel C. Mitchell, R. R. Moton, J. C. Napier, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, R. L. Smith, William H. Taft, Booker T. Washington and Talcott Williams.

The officers of the board are: president, James H. Dillard, 571 Audubon St., New Orleans; vice-president, Walter H. Page, New York; treasurer, George Foster Peabody, New York; secretary, Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Virginia. The work is carried along three lines: First, something additional is secured from the school authorities; Second, the co-operative efforts of the people are secured, and Third, the effectiveness of the school is improved and its neighborhood influence widened by the introduction of industrial features. The three principal working methods or plans are: the Henrico plan, so-called because work of this character was first carried on in Henrico County, Virginia. This plan consists in supplying to the county superintendent, a competent teacher to introduce industrial work into the different schools in the county and to supervise it. This teacher devotes his or her entire time to this supervisory work. Another plan consists in locating a teacher at some central school as headquarters. This teacher gives a part of her time to extension work among several neighboring schools. Another method consists in co-operating with local school authorities in lengthening the school terms and increasing the teaching force.

The work of the Negro Rural School Fund of the Jeanes Foundation was carried on in 1912 in 135 counties, distributed in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Aid was given to summer schools in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. During the year the foundation expended \$40,392.80 as follows: supervising teachers, \$34,535.75; special teachers, \$1,605; building and equipment, \$2,440; extension of term, \$480; summer schools, \$410; railroad fare of industrial supervisors to summer schools, \$735.05.

Phelps-Stokes Fund.—By the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York City, who died in Redlands, California, April 26, 1909, a board of trustees was constituted for a fund of about \$900,000 to be known as the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The trustees were incorporated by the New York Legislature in 1911. The act of information states that the income of the fund is to be used for the "erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York for the poor families of that city, either directly or by the acquisition of the capital stock or obligations of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships, and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The most important purposes for which the income of the fund has been applied are as follows:

1. The establishment at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia of fellowships. \$12,500 is given each of these universities for the permanent endowment of a research fellowship on the following conditions:

"The university shall appoint annually a fellow in Sociology for the study of the Negro. He shall pursue advanced studies under the direction of the departments of Sociology, Economics, Education or History, as may be determined in each case by the president. The fellowship shall yield \$500, and shall, after four years, be restricted to graduate students.

"Each fellow shall prepare a paper or thesis embodying the result of his investigations which shall be published by the university with assistance from the income of the fund."

2. The establishment of a fund at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., in accordance with the following vote:

"Voted that \$10,000 be given to the Peabody College for Teachers to establish a fund for the visitation of Negro schools and colleges, the income to be used to enable the teachers, administrative officers and students of the Peabody College to come into direct and helpful contact with the actual work of representative institutions of Negro education."

3. The undertaking of a comprehensive investigation of Negro education in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education and the Slater Fund and under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., formerly connected with the Hampton Institute, and later in charge of Negro statistics in connection with the United States Census for 1910.

4. Assistance to the Jeanes Fund in connection with providing Negro supervisors of rural schools and in making small payments towards the cost of erecting Negro rural schools.

The trustees of the fund are: Bishop David H. Greer, New York City; Elmer E. Brown, New York University, New York City; Olivia E. P. Stokes, New York City; Grace Dodge, New York City; Mrs. Robert Hunter, Noroton Heights, Connecticut; Helen Phelps Stokes, New York City; John Sherman Hoyt, New York City; I. N. Phelps Stokes, New York City; Francis Louis Slade, New York City; Edward W. Sheldon, New York City, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, secretary.

FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Expenditures for Negro Education.—During 1911-1912 the expenditures for private and higher schools for the Negroes in the United States were by states and municipalities \$757,000; by United States Government \$245,518; from other sources than those mentioned above \$3,400,000; total \$4,402,518. There was expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma \$9,171,403. The total expenditures for Negro education were \$13,576,561. During the year 1911-1912 the sixteen former slave

States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma expended approximately \$79,500,000 for common school education. There was expended this same year in the entire United states for education \$757,644,778 divided as follows: \$426,250,434 by state common school systems; \$220,000,000 by city school systems; \$81,000,000 by universities, colleges, technological schools; \$12,500,000 by normal schools; \$9,100,000 by private high schools and academies; \$7,543,668 by manual training and industrial schools, and \$1,250,676 by Indian industrial schools.

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about \$55,000,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions, through their churches and other means have contributed over \$22,000,000 for their education. It is estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from their public funds about \$170,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about \$1,280,000,000 was expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

Value of School Property.—The total value of the property including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about \$20,000,000. The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary, higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to \$845,356,098, as follows: for universities, colleges and technological schools \$377,292,571; public normal schools \$52,230,620; private normal schools \$4,278,618; private high schools and academies \$94,799,971; public high schools \$264,975,459; manual training and industrial schools \$45,014,484; Indian industrial schools \$6,764,375.

Endowments of Schools for Negroes.—The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes amount to approximately \$6,320,099. Of this amount \$2,177,881 belongs to colleges and universities, and \$4,142,218 to normal and industrial schools. Only about twenty-two colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1910-1911 their endowment funds were increased

by about \$47,700. All Negro schools increased their endowments in the same time about \$250,000. During that same year universities, colleges and technological schools for whites added to their endowments \$13,722,170. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1911 were \$380,912,081, distributed as follows: universities, colleges and technological schools \$299,347,272; public normal schools \$2,956,077; private normal schools \$3,412,289; public high schools \$3,291,594; private high schools and academies \$25,926,792; manual training and industrial schools \$45,978,057.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES FOR EDUCATION

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroes are each year raising about a \$1,000,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a number of schools. All together they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about \$2,500,000. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is raising each year about \$150,000 for the support of its twenty colleges and normal schools. The Negro Baptists are giving support to 110 colleges and academies. At one rally the African Methodists of Georgia raised \$30,152 for Morris Brown College at Atlanta. Twenty colored conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church raised in one year \$26,000 for the Freedmen's Aid Board. This is nearly one dollar in four compared with what is received from the entire denomination. The South Carolina Conference has for eight years stood at the head of all the conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church in their gifts to the Freedmen's Aid work. This conference is raising within its borders \$50,000 for the endowment of Claflin University. A great deal of money is being specially raised each year by the Negroes of the South for the improvement of their rural schools. It is a common thing for a community as Myrtlewood, Alabama, to raise \$400 to build a schoolhouse. The Negroes of Macon County, Alabama, have in the past five years contributed over \$20,000 for the support of their schools.

Saint Francis Academy.—When, in 1829, the Saint Francis Academy was founded in Baltimore by Negro Sisters of the Catholic Church in the West Indies, they gave to the institution all they had in the way of furniture and real estate. It is said that Nancy Allison left this institution \$15,000, and Louis Bode, a Haitian, \$30,000.

Convène, The Widow Bernard.—She was a slave woman in New Orleans who purchased her own freedom and then set to work to do all she could to give light and learning to the illiterate and indigent children. In 1835 she founded and erected the "Institution des Orphelins Indigenes."

Lafony, Thomy.—Negro philanthropist, of New Orleans, La. He was born free in that city December 28, 1810; was first a school teacher; then he ran a small dry goods store. Here he accumulated a little money which he loaned at advantageous rates of interest and began to deal in real estate. At this he became wealthy. He died December 22, 1893, leaving an estate appraised at \$413,000, the bulk of which was divided among various charitable and educational institutions of the city of New Orleans.

Stephen Smith.—Born 1795, died 1873, was a Negro lumber and oyster merchant of Columbia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He founded in 1864, in co-operation with other Negroes, the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at Philadelphia". Smith at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest Negro in the United States. He dealt in both oysters and lumber and had his own schooners. When he founded the Old Folks Home he had retired from business and was a minister of the A. M. E. Church. He gave for the establishment of the home, grounds, buildings and so forth \$150,000. He also donated the ground for the Mount Olive Cemetery for colored people which adjoins the home.

Among other colored persons who contributed to the Old Folks Home were Maurice Hall, butler, \$4,000; Henry and Sarah Gordon, caterers, \$66,000. Gordon also gave \$16,000 to Wilberforce University. Edward Green, junk dealer, \$73,000. This home also received money from white persons, especially

Quakers, and is now the wealthiest home for aged and infirm colored persons in the United States.

Shaw, Mary E.—Colored woman of New York City. Left legacy of \$38,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

McKee, Col. John.—Wealthy philanthropist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At his death in 1902, he left about \$1,000,000 worth of property for education. He provided for the establishment of the Col. John McKee's College.

Fisher, Anna Maria.—A colored woman of Brooklyn, who died in 1911, left \$26,500 of a \$65,000 estate to educational institutions.

III

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC

During the days of slavery many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Dede, Edmund, Author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Snaer, Samuel, Author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."

Bares Basil, Author of "La Capricieuse Valse," "Delphine Valse Brillante."

Lambert, Lucien, Author of "Le Depart du Conscrit," "Les Ombres Aimers."

Lambert, Sidney, Author of "Si J'etais Roi," "Muimures du Soir."

Hemmenway, James.—He lived in Philadelphia and was a contributor in 1829 to a musical journal, Atkinson's Casket. Among his compositions were: "That Rest So Sweet Like Bliss Above," "The Philadelphia Grand Entree March" and "Hunter and Hope Waltzes."

Conner, A. J.—From 1846 to 1857 he composed a number of musical selections which were published by Philadelphia and Boston music houses. Among his compositions were: "My Cherished Hopes My Fondest Dreams," "American Polka Quadrilles" and "New York Polka Waltz."

Holland, Justin.—Thirty-five years ago he was a well known composer of guitar music in Cleveland, Ohio. Among

his compositions are: "Holland's Comprehensive Method for the Guitar," J. L. Peters & Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar," S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Lucas, Samuel.—First Negro writer of popular ballads wrote, "Grandfather's Clock Was Too Tall For The Shelf."

Melburn, George.—A wandering Negro street minstrel, was the composer of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." It was set to music by a white man, Septemus Winner, who got the credit and the financial profits.

Bland, James.—He wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Davis, Gussie L.—A few years ago he was a prominent writer of popular music at Cincinnati. Among his well known works are: "The Lighthouse By the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc., etc.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel.—He was one of the most important colored composers and one of the best known modern composers. He was born in London, August 15, 1875. He was a son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, Africa, and an English mother. At the age of six (in 1881) he began the study of the violin. At 16 he entered the Royal College of Music and became a pupil of Villera Stanford. His many opus numbers included a symphony, a nonet and various other works of chamber music, a cantata with Hiawatha for its epic hero, an oratorio, the musical settings of Stephen Phillips' "Herod," "Ulysses" and "Nero." Coleridge-Taylor's compositions are marked by variety and vigorous originality, by tenderness of feeling and by poetic imagination. They have something of the plaintive, wistful quality of plantation song. His best and most considerable scores are those written for the chorus, and it is by the Hiawatha trilogy that he is best known and will be longest remembered. It was through this production that he gained distinction and popularity on both sides of the

Atlantic, and critical opinion agrees in regarding it as his masterpiece. He died in London September 1, 1912.

Other well known composers of the present day, with some of their compositions, are:

Burleigh, Harry T., New York, "Jean," "Perhaps," etc.

Cook, Will Marion, New York, "Exhortation," "The Rain Song," "The Casino Girl," "Bandana Land," etc.

Europe, James Reese, "Benefactors," "Strength of the Nation," etc.

Hill, J. Leubrie, New Yrok, Lyric writer. Has written a number of Lyrics for white theatrical companies.

Johnson, J. Rosamond, New York, was born at Jacksonville, Florida, 1873. He studied music at the New England Conservatory of Music and has developed a new and distinct style of Negro music. He has written light opera for Klaw and Erlanger and songs for May Irwin, Lillian Russel, and Anna Held. Among his compositions are "Under the Bamboo Tree," "Since You Went Away," "The Awakening," "Lazy Moon," and "The Congo Love Song."

Joplin, Scott, New York, "Treemonisha" (an opera in three acts) "Classic Ragtime Melodies for the Piano," etc.

Smith, Christ, "Its Hard to Love Somebody When They Love Somebody Else," "Good Morning, Carrie," etc.

Smith, N. Clark, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, "Some Favorite Folk Melodies," "Negro Folk Song Suite," "Plantation Song Cycle," etc.

Thompson, De Koven, Chicago, "Dear Lord, Remember Me," "If I Forget," etc.

Tyers, W. H., New York, "Silhouettes (Dancing Shadows)" "Tout a Vous," etc.

SOME SINGERS OF PROMINENCE

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor, "The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education.

attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

Selika, Madame Marie.—The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was Madame Marie Selika, of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880. In 1882, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The *Paris Figaro* said of her appearance in Paris: "Mme Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C to C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly fall upon your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect day in June. Her range is marvelous and her execution and style of rendition show perfect cultivation. Her 'Echo Song,' cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph."

The *Berlin Tagblatt*, said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika, was given yesterday before a well filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika with her singing roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and extraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty. Madame Selika is at present teaching music at the Colored Music School Settlement in New York City.

Batson, Flora.—The next singer of prominence was Flora Batson, who became conspicuous in 1887. She was born at

Providence, R. I., 1870; sang in Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. During a great temperance revival in New York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect, one song, "Six Feet of Earth Make Us All One Size." She died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1906.

Jones, Madame Sisseretta—"Black Patti," began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she has had her own company, known as "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she has appeared in every important city of the United States, in the West Indies and Central America.

Hackley, Mrs. E. Azalia, of Detroit and Philadelphia, has for a number of years been a prominent singer. She has studied in Europe, is the author of "Guide to Voice Culture," and has done much to cultivate the musical instinct of the colored people.

Brown, Madame Anita Patti, of Chicago, is one of the most prominent singers of the race. She has a voice of rare quality. She has sung in the leading cities of the United States and in the West Indies.

Burleigh, Harry T., is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of the race. For the past seventeen years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City, and numbers among its members such persons as Mr. Seth Low and the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was especially fond of his singing. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation has been achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer, reference to which was made above.

Bethune, Thomas Greene—"Blind Tom," noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849. Died July 3, 1908. From infancy manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years

old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play everything he heard. Not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eight years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

For a more extended discussion of Negro singers and musicians, see Trotter, "Music and Some Musical People," Boston, 1885; Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Volume II, chapter XI, New York, 1909; Brawley, "The Negro in Literature and Art," Atlanta, 1909.

Hodges, Hamilton.—He is a distinguished baritone singer from Boston, Massachusetts, who makes his home in Auckland, New Zealand, where he maintains a studio, and is one of the leading singers in that island. The New Zealand Free Lane recently said of him: "Mr. Hodges is helping to raise the standard of musical taste in this community, for he includes nothing tawdry in his program. He has a cultured, artistic judgment, and as he is always on the alert for new music of a high standard, we are indebted to him for a knowledge of many fine songs."

NEGRO FOLK SONGS

These songs, more commonly called plantation melodies, originated with the Negroes of the South during the days of slavery. They have been somewhat extensively collected and written about. Although there is connection in scale composition and in spontaneity with original African music, the imagery and sentiments expressed by the songs are the results of the conditions under which the slaves lived in America. These songs have for the Negro the same value that the folk songs of any people have for that people. In the days of slavery they furnished an outlet for aching

hearts and anguished souls. Today they help to foster race pride and to remind the race of the "rock from which it was hewn." Some of these folk songs represented the lighter side of the slave's life, as for example,

"Heave away! heave away!
I'd rudder co't a yaller gal
Dan wuk foh Henry Clay.
Heave away! yaller gal, I want to go."

or the following:

"Ole Massa take dat new brown coat,
And hang it on de wall;
Dat darkey take dat same ole coat,
An' wear it to de ball.
Oh, don't you hear my tru lub sing?"

It was in their religious songs, however, that they poured out their souls. Three things are especially emphasized in these songs. First, this life is full of sorrow and trouble:

"Nobody knows de truble I sees,
Nobody knows but Jesus."

Second, religion is the best thing in the world. It enables you, though a slave, to have joy of the soul, to endure the trials of this life, and finally to gain a home in Heaven.

Third, the future life is happy and eternal:

"We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
Whar pleasure nebber dies.
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
When I git over in de kingdom."

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PAINTERS

Bannister, E. M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was prominently connected with the founding of the Rhode Island Art Club, which included in its membership a large number of artists and wealthy individuals. One of Mr. Bannister's pictures was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Tanner, Henry O., born June 21, 1859 at Pittsburg, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most distinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris. The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for its collection of the modern arts in the Luxembourg Gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the

United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," "Mary and Elizabeth," "Christ Walking on the Sea," "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills Near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," and "A Lady of Jerusaem."

Harper, William A., of Chicago, who died in 1910, was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institute exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

Scott, William Edward.—He is a young artist of promise. He was born in Indianapolis March 11, 1884. After graduating from the high school in that city, he entered the Chicago Art Institute where he studied for five years and won scholarships and prizes to the amount of about nine hundred dollars. He took the Magnus Brand Prize for two successive years. He studied in Paris at the Julian Academy and under Henry O. Tanner. Three of his paintings, were accepted by the Salon des Beaux Arts at Toquet. The Argentine Republic purchased one of his pictures, *La Pauvre Voisine*. He has completed Mural paintings for the Felsenthan School in Chicago and for the Indianapolis public schols.

SCULPTORS

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman." "The Death of Cleopatra" was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Warrick, Meta Vaux (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, of South Framington, Mass.,) first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. In 1899 she went to Paris to study, where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903 she exhibited in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her masterpiece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619.

The work of Mrs. May Howard Jackson, of Washington, D. C., is attracting attention. Some of her busts exhibited in the Vorhoff Art Gallery have provoked favorable comment from the art critic of the Washington Star. Mrs. Jackson studied some years in Philadelphia under capable masters.

POETS AND ACTORS

Wheatley, Phyllis.—One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country. Born in Africa. Brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington which seemed to have pleased him, for in a letter to Joseph Reed dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem. Phyllis Wheatley died December 5, 1784.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio. Graduated from the Dayton High School 1891. While in school he showed evidence

of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry, "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of rese. For a complete list of his works see in section below of this work under "Books by Negro Authors. He died February 9, 1906.

Aldridge, Ira Frederick.—Several Negroes have achieved some distinction as actors. The most famous is, Ira Frederick Aldridge. He was born near Baltimore in 1804. About 1826 he became the valet of Edmund Kean. Aldridge soon found that he would like to be an actor. Kean encouraged him. Aldridge made his first appearance in Convent Garden, London, April 10, 1839. He took the part of Othello, and Kean the part of Iago. From that time on Aldridge's success as an actor was assured. In 1852 he appeared in Germany, and was decorated by the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Russia also gave him a decoration. He played with great success in all parts of Europe, and died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867.

Williams, Bert.—Most noted of present day Negro actors. He is a native of New Providence, Nassau, in the British Bahama Islands. When he was two years old his family came to New York. His father was a papier-mache maker, which brought him in contact with the theatres. In this way Bert got acquainted with the stage. From New York the family moved to Riverside, California, in which place he graduated from the high school and went to San Francisco intending to study to be a civil engineer. His first experience on the stage was as a member of a little mountebank minstrel show which played the lumber and mining camps of California. Williams became noted as a member of the famous Williams and Walker Company. For the past three seasons he has been the Star of The Follies, a leading white vaudeville company. In the June 1912 number of the Green Book, a publication devoted to stage folk, Reinold Wolf writes of Bert Williams as "The Greatest Comedian on the American Stage."

PART EIGHT

TRADES, INVENTIONS, AGRICULTURE, TOWNS, BUSINESS LEAGUES, BANKS

I TRADES

Sixty-two and two-tenths per cent of all Negroes in the United States ten years of age and over are engaged in gainful occupations. Forty-eight and six-tenths per cent of the whites are thus engaged. The number of Negroes in each main class of occupations are as follows:

Agricultural Pursuits.....	2,143,176
Professional Service.....	47,324
Domestic and Personal Service.....	1,324,160
Trade and Transportation.....	29,154
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits.....	275,149

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1890 AND 1900

	1890	1900
Agricultural Pursuits.....	21.7	20.6
Professional Service.....	3.6	3.7
Domestic and Personal Service.....	22.6	23.6
Trade and Transportation.....	4.3	4.4
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits.....	3.6	3.9

Excepting agricultural pursuits, Negroes made gains in each of the classes of occupations. The loss in agricultural pursuits has been in the number of agricultural laborers, 1,362,713 in 1890 and 1,344,125 in 1900. There were gains in the number of Negro farmers. The number of Negro farmers in 1890 was 590,666; in 1900, 746,715; in 1910, 893,384. The Negro farmers in 1890 were 11.1 per cent of all farmers in the United States; in 1900, 13.3 per cent, and in 1910, 14.5 per cent.

The number of Negroes engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits increased 32 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

TRADES IN WHICH NEGROES HAVE MADE LARGE GAINS.

Trade.	Number		Per Cent of Gain
	1890	1900	
Miners	15,809....	36,568.....	132.0
Masons.....	9,647....	14,387.....	49.0
Dressmakers.....	7,479....	12,572.....	65.3
Iron and Steel Workers..	5,790....	12,327.....	112.7
Stationary Engineers....	6,326....	10,277.....	62.4

From 1890 to 1900 Negroes lost ground in fifteen of the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits as follows: Carpentry, plastering, brick- and tile-making, marble and stone cutting, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, boot and shoe making, harness and saddle making, leather-carrying and tanning, trunk and case making, engraving, hosiery, knitting and woolen milling. At the same time in more than half of these trades, owing perhaps to the introduction of machinery, there has been a decrease in the number of white persons employed.

THE NEGRO AND THE TRADES UNION

The Negro is making gains in the unions. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously passed

inviting Negroes and all other races into the labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measure to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the union. The report, made to the English Parliament in 1911 by a commission sent by the English Board of Trade to the United States to investigate the cost of living in American towns, gives important information concerning the occupations of Negroes in American cities. The report says: "The Negro population of New York, in spite of the industrial barriers, that exist there, contains within itself most of the elements, professional, trading and industrial, that go to make up the life of other and more normally situated communities." In Atlanta it was found that about three-fourths of the bricklayers are colored, but the majority of the carpenters are white. Separate unions exist for each race. Nominally the rate of wages for white and colored labor in the trades is the same. Most employers, however, it was found maintained that the average efficiency of the colored workmen is less than that of the white, and that the predominant wages of the two classes of workmen therefore differ slightly in favor of the white. In Baltimore it was found that the Negroes, owing to their history and numbers, occupy a very important position in the working class element of the population. They generally find employment of an unskilled order as laborers in all kinds of industrial establishments. An overwhelming majority in the building trades are Negroes.

The Birmingham, Alabama, district has perhaps a larger number of Negro workmen than any other district in the United States. "The building and mining industries are the two in which the white and colored races come into the most direct competition with one another, yet it cannot be said that in either of these industries a situation exists which occasions any very serious friction." In Cleveland

Negroes were found in the steel and wire works, as plasterers, hod carriers, teamsters and janitors.

In Memphis "All the unskilled work and the lower paid work in skilled trades is done by Negroes. The Negroes are, however, making their way into the skilled trades and in some woodworking establishments both whites and blacks were to be seen working side by side at skilled occupations." The industries of New Orleans are of a kind which employ mainly unskilled or semi-skilled labor, with the result that both white men and Negroes are found doing the same kind of work and earning the same rates of pay. In the Pittsburgh district a large number of workpeople in the building and iron and steel trades are Negroes, some being found in highly skilled occupations. Nine out of sixty of the most important unions bar Negroes from membership. These unions are: "The International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees," "Switchmen's Union," "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," "Order of Railway Conductors of America," "Order of Railway Telegraphers," "American Wire Weavers' Protective Association," and the "International Brotherhood Boiler-makers, Iron Ship-builders and Helpers of America." Fifty-one national labor organizations, several of which are the strongest in the country, report that there is nothing in their constitutions prohibiting the admittance of Negroes.

II INVENTIONS

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro Astronomer. Born free November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the time and struck the hour. First clock construction in America. About 1754, became acquainted with Mr. George Ellicot, who gave him

access to his library, and furnished him astronomical instruments so that he might pursue farther the studies that he had already begun in astronomy. He owned and cultivated a little farm. This permitted him to give most of his time to scientific studies. Through correspondence he became acquainted with scientific men in all parts of the world. He assisted in laying out the District of Columbia. In 1791 he got out an almanac for the year 1792, and sent the manuscript to Thomas Jefferson. He was so impressed with it that he sent it to the Secretary of the Academy of Science at Paris. Banneker published almanacs in Philadelphia for 1792-3-4 and 5. His calculations concerning the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the courses of the bodies of the planetary system were so exact that they were praised by Fox, Pitt, Wilberforce and other eminent men. One of his almanacs was exhibited in the British House of Commons as an example of the capabilities of the Negro.

The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention was Henry Blair of Maryland, who in 1834 and 1836 was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. In 1858, the Commissioner of Patents ruled, and the Attorney General of the United States concurred, that a slave could not take out a patent on an invention. It is said that a slave of Jefferson Davis, in 1862 invented a propeller for vessels that was afterwards used in the Confederate Navy. A Negro slave in Kentucky is said to have invented a hemp-brake, a machine used for separating the hemp fibre from the stalk. Over 400 patents have been granted to Negroes. The largest number of patents taken out by a Negro, was twenty-eight or more, by Elijah McCoy of Detroit, Michigan, on appliances for lubricating engines. Grantville T. Woods has taken out the next largest number. His patents have been on the telegraph and telephone instruments. J. A. Matzeliger has received a number of patents on machinery used in soling shoes; they are a lasting machine, a nailing machine, a tack-separating machine and a mechanism for distributing tacks.

Inventions by Negroes in 1912.

Frederick M. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., invented a belt feed rifle, which, it is stated, will fire three hundred shots without stopping, at the rate of twenty shots a second. John Cebolt, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was granted a patent on a non-puncturable tire for automobiles.

H. K. Hillon, of Omaha, Nebraska, invented an automatic window sash fastener. It is simple and can be used by every house-wife. D. B. Allen, of Newport, Rhode Island, took out a patent on an adjustable head rest for beds. Lucien Headen, of New York, took out a patent on an equalizer which prevents an airship from tilting when falling. James Marshall, of Macon, Georgia, has patented a flying machine, circumplaneoscope, which, it is maintained, cannot capsize. N. E. Barnes, of Willis, Texas, invented a station indicator and an improved bulletin board for street cars. Percy Clay and George Washington, of New Orleans, patented an invention which, it is said, will greatly improve the signal systems on railroads. It was reported that C. S. A. Baker, of Detroit, Michigan, sold his patent on a friction heater for street cars to a Canadian Company for \$160,000. Frank Brown, of Baltimore, Maryland, invented a wave and gravity motor that is designed to be placed in the ocean where the motion from the waves and the force of gravity will produce electrical energy for commercial purposes. C. R. Bailey and W. O. Warren, of California, invented an electrical device for controlling traffic in congested districts. The invention takes the appearance of a four-sided railroad semaphore. It is electrically operated, and obviates the necessity of a policeman standing in the middle of the street; instead, he may stand on one of the corners, and, by pressing a button, sound the signal and change the signs.

III AGRICULTURE

From 1900 to 1910 the increase in the number of Negro farmers in the country as a whole, 19.6 per cent, was much greater than the increase of white farmers, 9.5 per cent. In the South the increase of colored farmers, 20.2 per cent, was greater than the increase of white farmers, 17.4 per cent. The increase in the number of farms owned by whites was 11.4 per cent; colored, 16.3; that is, the increase in the number of farms owned by colored was about 50 per cent greater than the increase in the number of farms owned by white persons. The acreage of land in farms operated by white farmers in the South decreased from 323,424,305 to 311,843,743, while for the colored farmers it increased from 38,612,046 to 42,609,117. The value of land and buildings increased on farms operated by white farmers 122.6 per cent; by colored farmers, 136.7 per cent. In the South in 1910, 28.7 per cent of the total number of farmers were colored. 12 per cent of the total farm acreage was in farms operated by them. 18.4 per cent of the improved land in farms was in the farms which they operated.

NEGRO FARM OPERATORS

By Division of States

Division	1910	1900
United States	893,384	746,715
New England	310	264
Middle Atlantic	1,310	1,497
East North Central.....	4,843	5,179
West North Central.....	5,603	7,076
South Atlantic	354,530	287,933
East South Central.....	324,885	267,530
West South Central	201,422	176,899
Mountain	218	133
Pacific ..	263	204

Negro Farm Tenure in The South.—By tenure the per cent division of colored farmers in the South in 1900 was: owners, 25.2; managers, 0.2; tenants, 74.6; in 1900 owners, 24.5; managers, 0.1; tenants, 75.3. The division in 1910 of the 670,474 colored tenant farmers was: cash tenants, 285,950; share tenants, 384,524. The proportion of Negro share tenants is increasing slightly. In 1900, 51 out of every 100 Negro tenants rented on shares; 57 rented on that basis in 1910. The proportion of land in farms operated by colored owners is increasing. Of all land operated by colored farmers, 34.6 per cent in 1900 and 36.8 per cent in 1910 were in farms operated by colored owners.

Average Acreage, Improved Land, and Value of Land and Buildings per Farm

The South	Average Acres per Farm				Per cent of farm lands improved		Average Value of Land and Buildings			
	All land in farms		Improved land in farms				Per farm		Per acre	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total..	47.9	52.1	31.2	31.3	65.1	60.1	\$1,011	\$ 513	\$21.13	\$ 9.85
Owners....	71.8	71.6	34.5	32.3	48.0	45.1	1,250	571	17.40	7.98
Managers..	291.5	269.0	90.2	80.2	30.9	29.8	8,643	3,480	29.65	12.94
Tenants....	39.6	44.9	30.0	30.9	75.6	68.7	920	485	23.21	10.80

Recently a very important discussion has arisen concerning the relative value of cash tenancy and share tenancy. The landlords and those speaking from their standpoint point to the fact that in general, because of supervision, the lands of the share tenants produce a larger yield than does the land of the cash tenants. Therefore, the share system should prevail. Account, however, is not taken of the fact that, in general, the share tenants are on better land than the cash tenants. On the other hand, the Negro tenants and those speaking for them hold that the cash system gives more of an opportunity for the renters themselves as well as their land. That is, the landlord stresses the improvement of the land while the tenant keeps in mind his personal welfare. When the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was questioned concerning this matter, he said: "They are both right and they are both wrong. The landlord must be interested not only in his land but in his tenant. The tenant must be interested not only in himself but in the landlord and his land. Land and labor must be

developed side by side. A system that favors the tenant to the injury of the land is bad. A system that favors the land to the injury of the tenant is equally harmful. Either system will result in the poverty of both landlord and the tenant." He pointed out that the way out of the dilemma was to have a longer tenure contract, which would guarantee to the landlord a fair treatment of his land and assure to the tenant "The certain return to him of a fair return for his labor."

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)		Value of Land and Buildings	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
THE SOUTH								
Total	890,141	740,670	42,609,117	38,612,046	27,735,743	23,214,607	900,132	334,380
Owners	218,467	186,676	15,691,536	13,358,684	7,531,119	6,026,805	272,992	238,106
Managers	1,200	1,593	349,779	428,518	108,249	127,742	10,371	949,554
Tenants	670,474	552,401	26,567,802	24,824,844	20,096,375	17,060,060	616,768	147,268
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware								
Total	922	818	56,973	52,566	37,076	1,981,716		
Owners	406	332	13,615	12,373	9,274	547,551		
Managers	16	15	2,395	1,525	2,034	145,800		
Tenants	500	471	40,963	38,668	25,768	1,288,365		
Maryland								
Total	6,372	5,843	358,517	374,301	218,582	10,269,784		
Owners	3,950	3,262	122,039	101,491	76,564	3,924,773		
Managers	87	105	13,361	12,305	9,015	1,172,550		
Tenants	2,335	2,476	223,117	260,505	133,003	5,172,461		

District of Columbia						
Total.....	12	17	95	308	95	89,400
Owners.....	8	5	58	29	58	48,400
Managers.....	1	2	4	21	4	8,000
Tenants.....	3	10	33	258	33	33,000
Virginia						
Total.....	48,114	44,834	2,238,220	2,229,118	1,111,208	45,224,504
Owners.....	32,228	26,566	1,381,223	1,031,331	669,358	28,059,534
Managers.....	180	238	29,985	34,960	14,046	1,330,815
Tenants.....	15,706	18,030	827,012	1,162,827	427,804	15,834,155
West Virginia						
Total.....	708	742	34,541	41,584	20,257	1,076,394
Owners.....	558	534	25,957	25,797	14,522	738,261
Managers.....	7	8	655	1,529	602	85,695
Tenants.....	143	200	7,929	14,258	5,133	302,438
North Carolina						
Total.....	65,656	54,864	3,185,804	2,955,138	1,730,712	69,266,216
Owners.....	21,443	17,520	1,197,496	965,452	512,567	22,810,089
Managers.....	74	121	18,992	39,503	5,244	557,000
Tenants.....	44,139	37,223	1,969,316	2,950,183	1,212,901	45,899,127
South Carolina						
Total.....	96,798	85,401	3,940,476	3,792,076	2,598,224	98,999,754
Owners.....	20,372	18,970	1,089,044	962,667	539,347	22,112,291
Managers.....	131	180	42,454	46,170	14,874	980,894
Tenants.....	76,295	66,251	2,799,978	2,783,239	2,044,003	75,906,569
Georgia						
Total.....	122,559	82,826	7,092,051	5,474,974	4,791,562	128,883,732
Owners.....	15,698	11,375	1,349,503	924,262	644,396	20,540,910
Managers.....	123	208	27,551	52,676	11,216	980,037
Tenants.....	106,738	71,243	5,714,997	4,498,036	4,135,950	107,584,785
Florida						
Total.....	14,721	13,526	768,705	717,200	482,353	11,915,568
Owners.....	7,298	6,552	458,443	404,037	229,861	6,786,810
Managers.....	101	93	9,974	12,385	4,252	738,890
Tenants.....	7,322	6,881	300,288	300,778	248,240	4,389,868

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)		Value of Land and Building	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky								
Total.....	11,730	11,238	440,777	447,856	343,694	.....	15,031,808	.....
Owners.....	5,929	5,402	255,363	236,150	185,789	.....	7,154,168	.....
Managers.....	40	63	4,318	8,907	3,577	.....	377,455	.....
Tenants.....	5,761	5,773	181,096	202,799	154,328	.....	7,500,285	.....
Tennessee								
Total.....	38,308	33,885	1,606,078	1,550,096	1,162,276	.....	42,192,566	.....
Owners.....	10,700	9,426	590,676	493,824	349,692	.....	12,179,780	.....
Managers.....	51	82	17,682	11,966	6,778	.....	804,505	.....
Tenants.....	27,557	24,387	997,720	1,044,306	805,806	.....	29,208,281	.....
Alabama								
Total.....	110,443	94,038	5,091,435	4,720,167	3,563,176	.....	73,918,727	.....
Owners.....	17,082	14,110	1,466,719	1,216,813	675,819	.....	17,285,602	.....
Managers.....	52	72	17,482	14,212	5,012	.....	414,729	.....
Tenants.....	83,309	79,901	3,607,234	3,489,142	2,882,345	.....	56,218,496	.....
Mississippi								
Total.....	164,737	128,679	6,457,427	5,903,199	4,478,383	.....	148,524,557	.....
Owners.....	25,026	20,973	2,227,194	1,891,066	1,002,345	.....	34,317,784	.....
Managers.....	106	107	36,878	25,303	10,870	.....	975,581	.....
Tenants.....	139,605	107,599	4,193,355	3,986,830	3,474,168	.....	113,231,212	.....

WEST SOUTH
CENTRAL

Arkansas						
Total	63,593	46,983	2,653,323	2,303,622	1,773,206	69,013,109
Owners	14,662	11,941	1,204,114	1,035,292	541,265	20,694,215
Managers	46	80	6,093	14,906	3,068	238,915
Tenants	48,885	34,962	1,443,116	1,253,424	1,228,873	48,079,979
Louisiana						
Total	54,879	58,160	2,124,321	2,348,048	1,466,607	44,933,658
Owners	10,725	9,378	834,685	744,250	399,650	12,779,570
Managers	77	79	20,976	19,656	8,047	604,071
Tenants	44,077	48,703	1,268,650	1,584,142	1,058,910	31,550,017
Oklahoma						
Total	20,671	13,225	2,276,711	1,860,152	1,172,819	47,221,793
Owners	11,150	10,191	1,599,655	1,553,094	734,594	32,325,348
Managers	27	49	6,295	95,420	1,484	136,462
Tenants	9,494	2,985	670,761	211,638	436,741	14,759,983
Texas						
Total	69,918	65,536	4,283,663	3,841,641	2,776,513	91,588,946
Owners	21,282	20,139	1,866,742	1,760,756	946,018	30,687,272
Managers	81	91	94,684	37,074	8,126	1,092,558
Tenants	48,605	45,306	2,322,237	2,043,811	1,822,369	59,809,126

Farm Demonstration Work.—Negro farming in the South is being greatly improved by the farmers' co-operative demonstration work. (See above page 7.) This work was begun in 1907. The plan is to have a number of farmers in selected communities cultivate a small portion of their land under the direction of and with seed provided or selected by the Department of Agriculture. Other farmers in the community designated as collaborators are invited to see how the demonstration is carried on and are induced to follow the same plan in their own farming.

Negro Agents in the United States Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	TERRITORY (COUNTY)
J. R. Council.....	Boley, Oklahoma.....	Okfuskee County.....
*Ralph Amos.....	Meto, Arkansas.....	Lonoke, Monroe, Jefferson, Lee, St. Francis, Wood- ruff and Arkansas Counties
M. A. Jones.....	Indianola, Mississippi.....	Sunflower County.....
Jake Parker.....	Mound Bayou, Miss.....	Bolivar County.....
T. M. Campbell.....	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.....	States of Miss. and Ala., Supervising Negro Work.
J. B. McPherson.....	Wedowee, Ala.....	Randolph County.....
C. D. Menafce.....	Opelika, Ala.....	Lee County.....
T. J. Murray.....	Fort Davis, Ala.....	Bullock County.....
G. W. Patterson.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	Madison County.....
H. Sims.....	Snow Hill, Ala.....	Wilcox County.....
Washington Tate.....	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.....	Macon County.....
F. C. Robinson.....	Tallahassee, Florida.....	Leon County.....
	(A. & M. College)	
J. A. Booker.....	Fort Valley, Ga.....	Houston County.....
P. D. Johnson.....	Covington, Ga.....	Newton County.....
J. E. Blanton.....	Frogmore, St. Helena Island, S. C.....	Beaufort County.....
C. W. Jones.....	Greenville, S. C.....	Greenville County.....
	(Sterling Indus. College)	
J. A. Bates.....	Camden, S. C.....	Kershaw County.....
R. W. Westberry.....	Sumter, S. C.....	Sumter County.....
E. D. Jenkins.....	Denmark, S. C.....	Bamberg County.....
J. H. Goodwin.....	Weston, S. C.....	Richland County.....
Isaac C. Wiley.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	Orangeburg County.....
N. A. Bailey.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	Guilford County.....

*In addition five agents supported by the Jeanes Fund are used as collaborators under the direction of Ralph Amos to organize colored boys' corn clubs and girls' canning clubs in the State.

Negro Agents in the United States Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work (Continued)

Oliver Carter.....	Parmelee, N. C.....	Parts of Martin, Pitt and Edgecomb Counties.....
Chas. S. Mitchell.....	Gatesville, N. C.....	Gates and Hertford Coun- ties.....
J. B. Pierce.....	Wellville, Va..	State of Virginia, Super- vising Negro Work.....
J. W. Lancaster.....	Farmville, Va.....	Cumberland, Northern Prince Edward and S. E. Buckingham Counties....
R. D. Lemon.....	Sassafras, Va.....	Gloucester, Matthews, King and Queen Counties
G. E. Oliver.....	Crewe, Va.....	Parts of Amelia, Nottoway and Prince Edward Coun- ties.....
A. W. Pegram.....	Carson, Va.....	Dinwiddie Sussex and Prince George Counties..
C. C. H. Thompson.....	Blackstone, Va.....	S. W. Nottoway, N. E. Luxenburg and S. E. Prince Edward Counties
R. E. F. Washington....	Roxbury, Va.....	Charles City County and parts of Henrico and New Kent Counties.....
J. F. Wilson	Keysville, Va.....	Charlotte, N. W. Luxen- burg and Prince Edward Counties
R. L. Wynn	Wellville, Va.....	Dinwiddie Brunswick and Nottoway Counties.....
Walter G. Young.....	Upper Zion, Va.....	Caroline County.....

IV

PRINCIPAL NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLE- MENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are a considerable number of towns and settlements popu-
lated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The
names and locations of 39 of these towns and 16 of these settlements
follow:

TOWNS

	Population
Alabama:	
Cedarlake (Morgan Co.).....	300
Greenwood Village (Macon County).....	300
Hobson City (near Anniston).....	344
Plateau (near Mobile).....	1,500
Arkansas:	
Thomasville	_____
California:	
Abila	_____
Allensworth	_____

Florida:	
Eatonville	200
Georgia	
Burroughs (Chatham County).....	200
Cannonville (Troup County).....	200
Illinois:	
Brooklyn	1,600
Iowa:	
Buxton (1,000 whites).....	5,000
Kansas:	
Nicodemus (Graham County).....	300
Mississippi:	
Expose (Marion County)	—
Mound Bayou (Bolivar County).....	700
Renova (Bolivar County)	150
New Jersey:	
Gouldtown (Cumberland County).....	250
Springtown (Cumberland County).....	200
New Mexico—Blackdom	
North Carolina:	
Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem).....	—
Oklahoma:	
Boley	3,000
Clearview	300
Porter	687
Grayson	411
Langston	339
Lima	200
Mantu	100
Redbird	500
Rentiesville	411
Taft	352
Tatum	200
Tulahassee	350
Vernon	150
Texas:	
Booker (Red River County).....	—
Mill City (near Dallas).....	300
Oldham (Houston County).....	—
Roberts	—
Union City	—

SETTLEMENTS

Alabama:	
Benson (Elmore County).....	400
Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co.)..	350
Colorado:	
Deerfield	—
Indiana:	
Bassett Settlement (Howard County).....	—
Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County).....	—
Greenville Settlement (Randolph County).....	—

Lost Creek Settlement Vigo County).....	_____
Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County).....	_____
Weaver Settlement (Grant County).....	_____
Michigan:	
Calvin Township (Cass County).....	800
Nebraska:	
Brownlee (Cherry County).....	_____
New Jersey:	
Snow Hill (Camden County).....	1,250
Whitesboro (Cape May County).....	100
Ohio:	
Long (Drake County).....	500
McIntyre (Jefferson County).....	_____
Randolph (Mercer County).....	_____
Wilberforce (Greene County)	300

V

BUSINESS LEAGUES

The National Negro Business League was organized at Boston in 1900, for the purpose of stimulating and increasing Negro business enterprises. At its annual meetings, which are held in various parts of the country, successful Negro business men are brought before the public. In this way what Negroes are doing in business becomes known, and many Negroes, who otherwise would not, are influenced

SOME NEGRO BUSINESS MEN

Banks, Charles.—Cashier of the Bank of Mound Bayou, Mound Bayou, Mississippi. One of the founders of that town. Has done much to promote Negro business enterprises in Mississippi. First Vice-President of the National Negro Business League.

Berry, E. C.—A successful hotel keeper of Athens, Ohio. Born 1854 at Oberlin, Ohio. The care and skill with which he conducted his hotel made it famous. It has been written about in the magazines. Elbert Hubbard, the writer and lecturer, says it is one of the best hotels in the United States. Mr. Berry recently retired from business.

Boyd, Rev. R. H.—Prominent minister in the Baptist denomination. He established in 1896, the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. The printing plant occupies a half block in the business portion of the city. It pays its employees over \$200,000 a year for labor. According to an inventory made by Bradstreet's Agency, the value of stock, equipment and property of the concern is about \$350,000. Here all the books and pamphlets needed in the Sunday School and church work of the Negro Baptists are published. Dr. Boyd is the president of the National Negro Doll Company, which manufactures high class Negro dolls.

Brown, William Washington.—Founder in 1881 of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. This is one of the largest and most interesting of the benevolent and secret orders. The headquarters of the Association were placed in Richmond, Virginia, and here in 1896, Mr. Brown established the True Reformers' Bank which was the second bank established privately for Negroes. Did much to promote banking by Negroes. Before taking up the work of the True Reformers, Mr. Brown was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was born in Alabama.

Groves, Junius G., "The Potato King."—Born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, emigrated to that State. Hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at 40 cents per day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, in sweet potatoes and in watermelons. He cleared \$125. The next year he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884, after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years labor, \$2,200. He now bought eighty acres of land. His prosperity continued until he owned 500 acres of the finest land in the State, worth from \$125 to \$250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato

King," because he raises and ships potatoes on a large scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced over 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes. He is worth about \$80,000.

Jackson, Deal, of Albany, Georgia.—The most noted Negro farmer in the State. For over ten years he had the distinction of marketing the first bale of cotton for the season, winning by this fact the title of the "first bale man." He owns and works 2,000 acres of land. He has forty tenant families on his plantation.

Merrick, John.—One of the most successful Negro business men in the United States. He was born in Clinton, North Carolina, September 7, 1859; was a bricklayer by trade, and later, became a barber. In 1898 he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, which is one of the strongest Negro insurance companies in the world. He is one of the wealthiest Negroes in North Carolina. He owns a large amount of real estate. His monthly rent is over \$500.

Montgomery, Isaiah T.—The founder in 1890 of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in many ways the most noted Negro town in the United States. He was a slave in Mississippi of Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Pettiford, W. R.—Minister and Banker. Founded at Birmingham, Alabama, October 15, 1890, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank. He came to Birmingham in 1883, as the pastor of the Sixteenth Street Colored Baptist Church. He soon perceived that the large number of Negroes employed in the mines in the vicinity of the city and in the rolling mills needed to be encouraged to practice habits of thrift. He decided that a bank would be the best way to do this. From its organization it has been a success and it now has

branches located respectively in Anniston, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama.

Smith, Alfred.—Negro Cotton King of Oklahoma. He was born a slave in Georgia, and emigrated to Kansas immediately after the war. Eventually he moved to Oklahoma. He is known all over that State for his success in raising cotton. He has several times taken the first prize for cotton raised in Oklahoma. His cotton received a prize in Liverpool, England. In 1900 at the World's Exposition in Paris, it gained the first prize.

Smith, Robert L.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861. Founder of the Farmers' Improvement Association of Texas. He graduated from Atlanta University, and for a time was editor of a paper in Charleston. He then went to Texas and became a teacher. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. Wishing to help the people, he organized the Farmers' Improvement Association. The members of the Association now own over 75,000 acres of land, worth considerably over \$1,000,000. In 1906 the Association founded an agricultural college at Ladonia, Texas, and in 1911, they organized a bank at Waco, Texas.

STATE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES

State	Name of President	Address
Alabama	V. H. Tulane ...	Montgomery
Arkansas	Scipio H. Jones...	Little Rock
Florida	M. M. Lewey.....	Pensacola
Indiana	Dr. S. A. Furniss.	Indianapolis
Kansas	John M. Wright...	623 Western Ave., Topeka
Louisiana	W. E. Robertson...	2017 Dryades St., New Orleans
Mississippi	Charles Banks ...	Mound Bayou
North Carolina	John Merrick	Durham
Oklahoma	T. J. Elliott.....	Muskogee
South Carolina	E. J. Sawyer.....	Bennettsville
Texas	R. L. Smith.....	114 Bridge St., Waco
Virginia	E. C. Brown.....	Newport News

CHARTERED LOCAL LEAGUES**Alabama**

Address	Name of President
Anniston	Thomas J. Jackson.....
Bessemer	
Birmingham	W. B. Driver.....
Decatur	G. F. Oliver.....
Mobile	H. Roger Williams, M. D.....
Montgomery	J. H. Fagain.....
Opelika	C. D. Menafee.....
Selma	R. B. Hudson.....
Sheffield	E. H. Fields.....
Demopolis	J. B. Jeffries.....
Ensley	C. E. Thompson, M. D.
Florence	L. J. Green
Huntsville	D. S. Brandon
Talladega	S. N. Dickerson
Tuscaloosa	B. H. Barnes
Tuscumbia	D. W. Davis, M. D.
Tuskegee	Booker T. Washington
Uniontown	

Arkansas

Little Rock	W. M. Alexander
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California

Los Angeles	Frederick M. Roberts
Oakland	W. F. Jackson
Riverside	Frank H. Johnson
Pasadena	L. G. Robinson.....
Sacramento	

Colorado

Colorado Springs	Thomas Wallice
Denver	J. H. P. Westbrook

Connecticut

Hartford	C. W. Curtis
Waterbury	W. F. Miller.....

Delaware

Wilmington	Samuel G. Elbert, M. D.
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District of Columbia

Washington	Daniel Freeman
	609 F. St., N. W.

Florida

Apopka	D. M. Giddians.....
Lake City	B. J. Jones
Live Oak	C. S. Simkins
Jacksonville	John Dickerson
Pensacola	Charles V. Smith, M. D.

Georgia

Albany	Joseph H. Lee.....
Americus	H. J. Wilson, M. D.....
Dawson	B. W. Cooper
Fort Valley	Lee O'Neal
Athens	Rev. A. B. Murden.....
Atlanta	J. W. Madison, M. D.....
Augusta	H. C. Young
Brunswick	Allen L. Simmons.....
Columbus	E. J. Turner, M. D.....
Cuthbert	S. D. Roseborough.....
Macon	John Phillips
Rome	S. M. Davis, M. D.....
Thomasville	Hammond Daniels
Valdosta	W. M. Jones
West Point	W. D. Datcher, M. D.....

Illinois

Cairo	C. P. Williams
Chicago	George C. Hall, M. D.....
	3102 State St.,
Evanston	W. F. Garnett, M. D.....
Springfield	Edward M. Williams
Decatur .....	.....

Indiana

Evansville	L. H. Stewart
Marion	Dillard Artis
Indianapolis	C. M. C. Willis
Muncie	Chas. A. Martin, M. D.....

Kansas

Coffeyville	Foster Williams
Emporia	C. E. Terry
Hill City	J. W. Glenn
Kansas City .....	.....
Newton	J. M. Meredith
Salina .....	.....
Topeka	G. D. Olden
Wichita	R. B. McWilliams

Kentucky

Bowling Green	J. R. Vass
Covington	Walter Jones
Danville	John W. Bates
Frankfort	T. K. Robb
Owensboro	R. B. Bell, M. D.
Paris	J. W. Mebane, M. D.
Lawrenceburg	J. K. Stovall
Georgetown	Manilus Neal
Hopkinsville	E. G. Lamb
Lexington	W. H. Ballard, M. D.
Louisville	T. F. Parks
Winchester	Rev. H. D. Coleraire ..
Madisonville	P. R. Cabell, Jr.

Louisiana

Alexandria	S. E. Henderson
Baton Rouge	Henry J. Allen
Crowley	J. W. Clark
Lake Charles	E. B. Foreman
Mansfield	J. F. Henderson
Natchitoches	T. Taylor, M. D.
New Orleans	A. D. DeJoie
Patterson	F. P. Jackson
Shreveport	D. A. Smith, M. D.

Maryland

Annapolis	George Adams
Baltimore	Harry T. Pratt
Cambridge	Cyrus St. Clair
Cumberland	H. W. B. Bates
Salisbury	John F. Stewart
St. Denis	Cornelius Fitzgerald ..

Massachusetts

Boston	Phillip J. Alston
Cambridge	Mrs. Thomas H. Cox ..

Mississippi

Greenwood	Silas Ransom
Indianola	J. E. Walker, M. D.
Jackson	S. D. Redmond
Meridian	J. M. Nimocks
Michigan City	J. T. Harris
Mound Bayou	Charles Banks
Natchez	Prof. Owens
Okolona	C. W. Gilliam
Pass Christian	J. W. Randolph

Missouri

Bolton	T. S. Williams
Kansas City	F. J. Weaver
Leland	Washington Burns
St. Louis	P. W. Moseley

Nebraska

Omaha	G. Wade Obee
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New Jersey

Atlantic City	George H. Emory
East Orange	A. A. Hill
Jersey City	J. C. H. Christmas
Newark	Elisha Weaver
Paterson	S. G. Walker
Red Bank	William E. Rock

New York

Brooklyn	Miss I. L. Moorman
New Rochelle	William J. Brown
New York City	John M. Royall

North Carolina

Asheville	E. W. Pearson
Charlotte	J. T. Sanders
Durham	W. G. Pearson
Elizabeth City	G. H. Cardwell, D. D.
Fayetteville	Douglass Williston, D. D.
Greensboro	George H. Mitchell
Raleigh	Capt. James E. Hamlin
Rocky Mount	T. W. Thurston
Salisbury	W. H. Goler, D. D.
Statesville	F. F. Chambers
Tarboro	Y. D. Garrett
Wadesboro	C. B. Reid
Greenville	W. P. Norcotte
Hamlet	W. H. Thomas
Hertford	W. B. Sharp
Kinston	J. L. Borden
Lexington	H. H. Hayes
Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Washington	W. G. Sanders
Wilmington	Thomas A. Smith
Wilson	S. H. Vick
Windsor	C. H. Lewter
Winton	C. S. Brown

Ohio

Cincinnati	William M. Porter.....
Greenfield	E. D. Patterson.....
Springfield	T. W. Burton, M. D.
Columbus	Robt. F. Jones (Sec.)

Oklahoma

Ardmore	S. M. Dillard
Boley	W. A. Kennedy.....
Coweta	J. W. Simmons
Eufaula	John R. McBeth.....
Guthrie	H. W. Conard, M. D.
Hennessey	George Douglass (Sec.).....
McAlester	E. E. McDaniel
Muskogee	L. F. Fue
Oklahoma City	J. L. Jeter
Okmulgee	J. H. Stephens
Wagoner	S. A. Bell
Wewoka	E. D. Brown
Rentiesville	F. P. Bronson

Pennsylvania

East Pittsburgh	N. T. Velar.....
Ercildoun	William O. Jones.....
Philadelphia	A. B. Jackson, M. D.

Rhode Island

Newport	D. B. Allen.....
Providence	Frederick Gray

South Carolina

Beaufort	James Riley
Dalzel	Seymour Howard
Darlington	Edward Sanders
Florence	J. R. Levy, M. D.....
Greenville	G. W. Harry, M. D. (Sec.).....
Horatio	G. W. Kershaw.....
Maysville	Alfred Mays
Rembert	Wheeler Dinkins
Rembert (No. 2.).....	Fuyerson Wilson
Spartanburg	G. W. Sexton, M. D.
Sumter	W. T. Andrews
Weston	J. H. Goodwin, M. D.

Tennessee

Bristol	Robert E. Clay.....
Brownsville	John Bond
Greenville	W. T. Clem
Jackson	A. C. Cain

Tennessee—(Continued)

Chattanooga	G. W. Franklin
Clarksville	Robert T. Burt, M. D.
Columbia	C. O. Hunter
Nashville	R. H. Boyd
Nashville (No. 2.)	A. N. Johnson
Johnson City	J. H. Longly
Knoxville	Prof. C. W. Cansler
Martin	R. Greef
Memphis	Thomas H. Hayes
Shelbyville	W. H. Goslin
Springfield	I. S. Cunningham

Texas

Austin	L. C. Anderson
Dallas	H. W. Scott
Denison	P. Williams
Elderville	N. E. Williams
Fort Worth	R. C. Houston
Galveston	W. H. Noble
Houston	J. M. Frierson
Marlin	Prof. J. W. Washington
Navasota	F. L. Woodard
Palestine	A. H. Vincen
Paris	H. F. Graham
San Antonio	J. T. Walton
Sherman	Elmer J. Williams
Temple	Robert Wells
Texarkana	G. W. Jamerson, M. D.
Waxahachie	C. S. Diggs
Oakwood	Rev. J. W. Carter

Virginia

Alexandria	Magnus L. Robinson
Blackstone	H. L. Jackson
Charlottesville	G. P. Inge
Clifton Forge	E. T. Conner, M. D.
Exmore	H. C. Chandler
Fredericksburg	Joseph Walker
Gordonsville	Westley Frye
Hampton	W. E. Atkins, M. D.
Lynchburg	A. N. Lushington, M. D.
Newport News	J. Thomas Newsome
Norfolk	E. J. Puryear
Petersburg	J. M. Wilkerson
Richmond	R. E. Jones, M. D.
Roanoke	A. F. Brooks
Suffolk	W. H. Crocker
Townsend	Arthur Banks
Waynesboro	O. J. Simms

West Virginia

Bluefield	A. E. Cherry.....
Clarksburg	D. H. Kyle.....
Huntington	B. F. White.....
Keystone	M. T. Whittico.....
Montgomery	P. H. Shephard
Morgantown	B. C. Blue
Wheeling	Prof. J. W. Hughes
Sabraton.....	Alonzo J. Payne

VI

NEGRO BANKS

The First Banks

During the Civil War, military savings banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. These banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress.

The Freedmen's Bank

March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, "The Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company was established." Section V of the Act of Incorporation said "that the general business and object of the corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested "in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate and double the value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the susper

sion of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about \$57,000,000 were deposited. A large part of this amount was lost.

Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at—

Atlanta, Ga.....	Natchez, Miss.....
Augusta, Ga.....	Nashville, Tenn.....
Baltimore, Md.....	New Bern, N. C.....
Beaufort, S. C.....	New Orleans, La.....
Charleston, S. C.....	New York City.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Norfolk, Va.....
Columbus, Miss.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....
Columbal, Tenn.....	Raleigh, N. C.....
Huntsville, Ala.....	Richmond, Va.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Savannah, Ga.....
Lexington, Ky.....	Shreveport, La.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	Alexandria, La.....
Louisville, Ky.....	St. Louis, Mo.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	Tallahassee, Fla.....
Macon, Ga.....	Vicksburg, Miss.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	Washington, D. C.....
Mobile, Ala.....	Wilmington, N. C.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	

The First Private Negro Banks

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., began business October 17, 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed.

The True Reformers' Bank of Richmond was chartered March 2, 1888. It began business April 3, 1889. This bank failed in 1910.

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was started in 1889 and failed in the panic of 1893.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Ala., began business October 15, 1890.

Present Negro Banks

There are now 62 Negro banks capitalized at about \$1,600,000. These banks do an annual business of about \$20,000,000. Their names, locations and presidents follow.

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS

Alabama

Name	City	President.
Alabama Penny Savings and Loan Company	Birmingham	Dr. W. R. Pettiford
Alabama Savings Bank	Selma	Henry A. Boyd
Anniston Penny Savings Bank	Anniston	T. J. Jackson
Montgomery Penny Savings Bank	Montgomery	N. H. Alexander
Peoples Investment and Savings Bank	Birmingham	W. L. Lauderdale
Prudential Savings Bank	Birmingham	Dr. U. G. Mason
Safety Banking and Realty Company	Mobile	Albert Boyd
Tuskegee Institute Savings Department	Tuskegee Institute	Warren Logan

District of Columbia

Industrial Savings Bank	Washington	John W. Lewis
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Florida

Afro-American Insurance Company	Jacksonville	A. W. Price
Capital Trust and Investment Company	Jacksonville	S. H. Hart
National Mercantile, Realty and Improvement Co.	Jacksonville	
Progress Savings Bank	Key West	

Georgia

Atlanta State Savings Bank	Atlanta	J. O. Ross
Penny Savings, Loan & Investment Co.	Augusta	R. S. Williams
Mechanics' Investment Co.	Savannah	A. L. Tucker
Wage Earners Loan and Investment Company	Savannah	L. E. Williams

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS (Continued)

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Illinois

Enterprise Savings Bank.....	Springfield.....	John M. Mosby
Jesse Binga Bank.....	Chicago.....	Jesse Binga
American Bank.....	Chicago.....	Wm. D. Neighbors

Indiana

Pythian Bank and Loan Association.....	Indianapolis.....	
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Maryland

Baltimore Penny Savings Bank.....	Baltimore.....	P. G. Gibson
Houston Savings Bank.....	Salisbury.....	Melvin J. Chisum

Massachusetts

Eureka Co-operative Bank.....	Boston.....	Gilbert C. Harris
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Mississippi

Bank of Mound Bayou.....	Mound Bayou.....	J. W. Frances
Bluff City Savings Bank.....	Natchez.....	J. B. Banks, M. D.
Delta Penny Savings Bank.....	Indianola.....	W. A. Attaway
Delta Savings Bank.....	Greenville.....	
Penny Savings Bank.....	Columbus.....	W. I. Mitchell
Southern Bank.....	Jackson.....	Dr. L. K. Atwood

North Carolina

Dime Bank.....	Kingston	T. B. Holloway
Forsyth Savings and Trust Company.....	Winston-Salem	J. S. Hill
Holloway, Borden, Hicks & Company, Bankers	Kingston	
Isaac Smith Trust Company.....	Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.....	Durham	John Merrick
Mutual Aid and Banking Company.....	Newbern	J. P. Stanley

Oklahoma

Boley Bank and Trust Company.....	Boley	E. L. Lugrand
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	Boley	J. H. Williamson
People's Bank and Trust Company.....	Muskogee	L. A. Bell

Pennsylvania

People's Savings Bank.....	Philadelphia	George H. White
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Tennessee

Fraternal Savings Bank and Trust Company.....	Memphis	J. J. Scott
One Cent Savings Bank.....	Nashville	R. H. Boyd
People's Savings Bank and Trust Company.....	Nashville	J. M. Townsend
Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company.....	Memphis	J. M. Sanford

Texas

Farmers' and Citizens' Savings Bank.....	Palestine	E. M. Griggs
Farmers' Improvement Bank.....	Waco	R. L. Smith
Organ Savings Bank.....	Houston	F. L. Lights
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....	Tyler	W. A. Redwine
Fraternal Bank and Trust Company.....	Fort Worth	W. H. McDonald, Cashier

Virginia

Brickhouse Savings Bank.....	Hare Valley (Exmore, R. D.).....	B. T. Coard, Jr.
Brown Savings Bank.....	Norfolk.....	
Crown Savings Bank.....	Newport News.....	E. C. Brown
Sons and Daughters of Peace Penny, Nickle & Dime Savings Bank.....	Newport News.....	S. A. Howell
American Home & Missionary Banking Association.....	Courtland.....	O. G. Jenkins
Mechanics Savings Bank.....	Richmond.....	John Mitchell, Jr.
Nickel Savings Bank.....	Richmond.....	R. F. Taniel
Peoples' Dime Savings Bank Trust Co.....	Staunton.....	Samuel Lindsay
Southern One Cent Savings Bank.....	Waynesboro.....	D. W. Baker
St. Lukes' Savings Bank.....	Richmond.....	Mrs. Maggie B. Walker
Star of Zion Banking and Loan Association.....	Salem.....	
Sussex-Surrey Savings Bank.....	Courtland.....	

PART NINE

CRIME, HEALTH, POPULATION

I CRIME

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for the Negroes, 325. In 1904 the number of persons committed to prison per 100,000 of the population was, for the whites, 187; for Negroes, 268. The increase in the number of white prisoners in 1904 over 1890, and the decrease in the number of Negro prisoners is due to the fact that in the former year all persons in prison on a particular date were counted; while in the latter year only those who had been committed to prison that year were counted. The latter method is favorable to Negroes because they generally receive longer sentences than the whites, hence they have a larger proportion of prisoners at any particular time.

There is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that seven-tenths of the Negroes in the North

live in cities and are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime.

Negro Prisoners in:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870.....	2025.....	6031
1880.....	3774.....	12973
1890.....	5635.....	19244
1904.....	7527.....	18550

Prisoners per 100,000 of Negro Population:

1870.....	372.....	136
1880.....	515.....	221
1890.....	773.....	284
1904.....	765.....	220

Comparison of the Criminality of the Different Races

It is interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races which are now coming to this country. The commitments to prison in 1904 per 1,000 of certain nationalities were: Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4.4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904 the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total population were: all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8*; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4.8; Austrians, 3.2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9. Of those committed to prison for major offenses in 1904, the percent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9; all whites, 2.3; foreign white, 2.6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1.8; Poles, 2.1; Mexicans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0; French, 3.1; Austrians, 4.2; Italians, 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7. The report, 1911, of the Immigration

*If to the colored all those who are lynched for rape were added, the change in the figures would be less than one-fourth of one per cent.

Commission, on "Immigration and Crime" gives the following concerning the per cent rape forms of all offenses by Negro and whites: of convictions, New York City Court of General Sessions, Negro, .5; foreign whites, 1.8; native white, .8; of Chicago police arrests, Negro, .34; foreign whites, .35; native whites, .30; of alien white prisoners, 1908, in the United States, 2.9.

LYNCHINGS

During the days of slavery Negroes were sometimes summarily executed. From 1830 to 1840, from records kept by the *Liberator*, an anti-slavery paper, it appears that the law was generally allowed to take its course, both in cases of murder and of rape by Negroes. According to the files of the *Liberator*, three slaves and one free Negro were legally executed for rape and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two Negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836 a Negro was burned to death at St. Louis, for killing a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the *Liberator*, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women three Negroes were legally executed, and four were burned at the stake.

According to statistics obtained from the files of the *New York Times*, for the three years, 1871-1873, there were seventy-five lynchings—forty-one white, thirty-two Negroes, one Malay, and one Indian. Records show that in 1882,

there were 114 persons lynched in the United States; in 1883, 134; in 1884, 211.

Beginning with 1885, the Chicago Tribune has kept a comprehensive record of lynching which follows:

Lynchings 1885-1912

Year	White	Negro	Total
1885	106	78	184
1886	67	71	138
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	37	90	127
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	23	84	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	28	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	61	66
1906	8	64	72
1907	3	60	63
1908	7	93	100
1909	14	73	87
1910	9	65	74
1911	8	63	71
1912	4	60	64
Total	981	2,581	3,562

From 80 to 90 per cent of the lynchings are in the South. Only about one-third of the lynchings of Negroes are due to assaults upon women or insults to them. The larger number of lynchings are for the crime of murder. Over 10 per cent of the Negroes lynched are for such minor offences as "grave robbery, threatened political exposures, slander, self-defense, wife-beating, cutting levees, kidnapping, voodooism, poisoning horses, writing insulting letters, incendiary language, swindling, jilting a girl, colonizing Negroes, turning State's evidence, political troubles, gambling, quarreling, poisoning wells, throwing stones, unpopularity, making threats, circulating scandals, being troublesome, bad reputation, drunkenness, strike rioting, rioting insults, supposed offences, insulting women, fraud, criminal abortion, alleged stock poisoning, enticing servant away, writing letter to white woman, asking white woman in marriage, conspiracy, introducing smallpox, giving information, conjuring, to prevent evidence, being disreputable, informing, concealing a criminal, slapping a child, shooting at officer, passing counterfeit money, felony, elopement with white girl, refusing to give evidence, giving evidence, disobeying ferry regulations, running quarantine, violation of contract, paying attention to white girl, resisting assault, inflammatory language, resisting arrest, testifying for one of his own race, keeping gambling house, quarrel over profit sharing, forcing white boy to commit crime, lawlessness."

II

HEALTH

SOME NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States. Born a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skillful that when sold to new master he was employed as his assistant. Herham

eventually purchased his freedom, moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in New York City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazines.

DeGrasse, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to become a member of a Medical Association. In 1854 he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. .

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The census of 1900 reported 1,734. It is estimated that the number now is about 3,500. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., who have acquired national reputations as surgeons. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race are to their credit. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, has discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that has attracted wide attention in medical circles. In the July, 1911, number of the New York Medical Journal, Dr. Jackson describes the results of his experiments.

First Negro Medical Journal.—It was the Medical and Surgical Observer. It was established in December, 1892, at Jackson, Tennessee by M. V. Lynk, M. D., the founder and president of the University of West Tennessee. It was a monthly publication and was issued for about eighteen months.

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

National Medical Association.—President, John A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., 14 Webster Place, Orange, N. J. Meets annually, fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Hook Worm Commission of National Medical Association.—S. B. Jones, M. D., A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C.; John A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; J. H. Holman, M. D., 7 N. Hill St., Nashville, Tenn.

Pellagra Commission of National Medical Association.—A. M. Townsend, M. D., 537 Main St., Nashville, Tenn.; H. M. Green, M. D., 108 E. Vine St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Florida, Georgia and Alabama.—President, L. B. Palmer, M. D., 781½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, John A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.. Meets annually in February.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, E. T. Belsaw, D. D. S., Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, G. H. Weaver, M. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Meets annually in April.

Arkansas State Dental Association.—President, R. J. Meaddough, D. D. S., Little Rock, Ark.; Secretary, F. Lytes, D. D. S., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Arkansas Medical Association.—President, J. H. Barabin, M. D., Marianna, Ark.; Secretary, O. W. Hickman, M. D., 701½ Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia.—President, J. C. Dowling, M. D.; Secretary, Charles A. Fignor, M. D. Meets second Thursday of each month.

Florida Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. A. Anderson, D. D. S., Jacksonville, Fla.; Secretary, E. Carrie Mitchell, M. D., Ocala, Fla.

Georgia State Medical Society.—President, T. H. Slater, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, J. A. Moore, M. D., Macon, Ga. Meets annually in May.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, H. L. Hummons, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, C. R. Atkins, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Kentucky Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. C. Tinsley, M. D., 314 Short St., Lexington, Ky.; Secretary, B. F. Jones, M. D., 116 E. Walnut St., Danville, Ky.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. D. Nelson, M. D., Morgan City, La.; Secretary, F. L. Welch, M. D., 119 Field St., New Iberia, La. Meets annually.

Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, B. M. Rhett, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, F. N. Cardoza, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, C. N. Garlan, M. D.; Secretary, E. I. Wright, D. D. S.

Mississippi Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical & Surgical Association.—President, D. W. Sherrod, M. D., Meridian, Miss.; Secretary, J. H. Howard, M. D.

Pan-Missouri Medical Association.—President, J. M. Harris, M. D., Sedalia, Mo.; Secretary, J. F. Shannon, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey.—President, W. H. Sutherland, D. D. S., 75 Oakwood Ave., Orange, N. J.; Secretary, J. R. Strond, M. D., 75½ Jewett Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Ohio Medical Association.—President, S. S. Jordan, M. D., Chillicothe, O.; Secretary, W. A. Method, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

Central Pennsylvania Medical Society.—President, G. W. Bowles, M. D., York, Pa.; Secretary, W. H. Marshall, Jr., M. D.

Palmetto Medical Association.—President, G. W. Harry, M. D., Greenville S. C.; Secretary, I. A. Macon, M. D., Rock Hill, S. C. Meets annually, fourth Wednesday in April.

Tennessee Medical Association.—President, A. M. Kittrell, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.; Secretary, J. H. Hampton, M. D., Shelbyville, Tenn.

The Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. E. Lee, M. D., Houston, Texas; Secretary, R. B. Barnes, M. D., Cleburne, Texas. Meets annually in October.

Old Dominion State Dental Society.—President, Norman Lassiter, D. D. S., Newport News, Va.; Secretary, John T. Lattimore, D. D. S., Hampton, Va.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia.—President, W. M. Mapps, M. D., Berkley, Va.; Secretary, W. T. Jones, M. D., Newport News, Va. Meets first Thursday in each month.

Flat Top Medical Association of West Virginia.—President, G. N. Marshall, M. D., Keystone, W. Va.; Secretary, S. A. Viney, M. D., Northfork, West Va.

West Virginia State Medical Society.—President, W. C. Lawrence, M. D., Montgomery, West Va.; Secretary, R. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston, West Va. Meets annually, in June.

Freedman's Hospital Medical Society, Washington, D. C. President, A. S. Lamb, M. D.; Secretary, C. A. Allen, M. D.

The Robert F. Freeman Dental Society, Washington, D. C.—President, C. C. Fry, D. D. S.; Secretary, George H. Butcher, D. D. S.

The Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, Dentists, and Pharmacists, Atlanta, Ga.—President, Charles H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, E. B. Wallace, M. D.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists Club of Chicago.—President, A. W. Mercer, M. D.; Secretary, H. A. Turner, M. D.

Chicago Dental Association.—President, A. D. C. Barnes, D. D. S.; Secretary, J. H. Plummer, D. D. S.

National Colored Optical Society.—President, Dr. S. J. Scott, 3321 State St., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Dr. T. C. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

Mound City Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo.—President, Charles H. Phillips, Jr., M. D., 2607 Lawton Ave.; Secretary, Chas. L. Thomas, M. D., 2607 Lawton Ave.

Aesculapian Society of New York City.—President, A. Saint Clair Jones, M. D., 62nd St.; Secretary, E. E. Rawlins, M. D., 208 W. 133rd St. Meets fourth Friday of each month

Medico-Chirurgical Society of Greater New York.—President, A. S. Reed, M. D., 316 W. 52nd St.; Secretary, J. E. Cabannis, D. D. S., 457 Lenox Ave. Meets first Friday of each month.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Allied Sciences.—President, J. T. Howard, D. D. S.; Secretary, P. M. Edwards, M. D. Meets third Monday of each month.

Charleston County Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—President, J. M. Thompson, M. D.; Secretary, Huldah J. Prolean, M. D.

Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Memphis, Tenn.—President, Dr. G. W. Atkins; Secretary, Dr. N. H. C. Henderson.

Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Nashville, Tenn.—President, W. A. Reed, M. D.; Secretary, L. A. Fisher, M. D.

Dallas Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. T. Walsh, M. D.; Secretary, P. M. Sunday, M. D.

SOME MORTALITY STATISTICS

The registration from which the death rate of Negroes is derived is comparatively limited. It consists of nineteen Northern and Western States with a total Negro population of 725,192; forty-five cities, in all parts of the country, in which at least 10 per cent of the aggregate population is colored; nine large Northern cities, each of which contains 10,000 or more colored persons; certain municipalities in North Carolina; and the State of Maryland, which is the only registration State containing a considerable colored population. The total number deaths of colored noted in these registration areas in 1910, were 49,479; deaths of whites, 753,308. In forty-five cities in which the colored population is at least 10 per cent of the aggregate population, the death rates for colored people were as follows: annual average, 1901-1905, 28.4; 1904, 29.2; 1905, 28.3; 1906, 28.1; 1907, 29.0; 1908, 26.2. The death rates for the whites were: annual average 1901-1905, 17.5; 1908, 16.5.

Commenting on the relative death rates of the white and colored, the Census Report says: "It is probably not a fair comparison for the colored race because the conditions of housing and of living among colored inhabitants of our large cities, as for example in the alley houses of Washington, D. C., are far inferior to those of the white population and correspond to the slum districts of Northern cities. Even as it is, however, the colored death rate for the combined cities for the year (26.2) is not high, and shows a reduction from the rate for the proceeding year (29), and from that for the five-year period, 1901-1905 (28.4.)"

The combined death rate for nineteen Northern and Western States in 1910, was 23.3. The combined death rates for nine Northern cities which have colored populations amounting to 10,000 persons or more; namely, San Francisco, Chicago, Indianapolis, Boston, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, were annual

average, 1901-1905, 29.9; 1904, 31.9; 1905, 29.5; 1906, 29.5; 1907, 29.4; 1908, 28.1; for whites the annual average 1901-1905, 17.5; 1908, 15.9. Here also there is an apparent decrease in the colored death rate. The death rates in rural Maryland in 1907, were for whites, 11.7; for colored, 15.4; 1908, white, 11.9; colored, 15.4; 1910, white, 11.9; colored, 18.2.

Cincinnati, Ohio, has the largest death rate of any city for colored, 42.0. Annapolis, Maryland, has the next highest death rate for colored, 40.3. In the Bronx Borough of New York City, however, the death rate for colored was 48.6. For the entire city of New York, the total rate was 28.9. Omitting Portland, Oregon, where the colored population is almost exclusively Chinese and Japanese, Atlantic City, New Jersey has the lowest death rate of any city for colored, 14.6. Jeffersonville Indiana has the next lowest, 14.7. Petersburg, Virginia, has the highest death rate for colored of any Southern city, 36.8. Raleigh, North Carolina, has the next highest death rate for colored, 35.1. Lynchburg, Virginia, has the lowest death rate of any Southern city for colored, 15.8. The next lowest in order are, Key West, Florida, 19.3; and Memphis, Tennessee, 19.5. The Negro population of Memphis is, 52,451.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER, 100,000, OF POPULATION, AMONG WHITE AND COLORED, FROM
CERTAIN DISEASES IN 1908

AREA	Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Whoop- ing Cough		Diph- theria & Croup		Tuberculosis of all Forms		Tuberculosis of Lungs		Cancer all Forms		Pneumonia		Diarrhea and Enteritis	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Maryland.....	38.3	60.2	4.0	0.6	8.7	22.6	14.4	16.3	118.6	276.6	103.2	252.8	51.0	28.2	54.6	85.9	107.7	113.5
Washington....	40.3	37.3	4.1	1.0	3.7	29.2	8.7	8.1	116.9	477.0	138.5	413.0	95.8	70.5	72.9	217.6	94.0	202.5
Louisville....	34.0	87.5	4.2	2.2	5.3	53.9	15.4	....	162.8	386.5	141.1	363.6	68.4	40.4	90.7	329.9	41.9	42.6
New Orleans...	29.3	43.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	10.2	17.9	6.8	207.1	542.2	180.7	492.2	90.6	67.1	94.0	289.9	166.3	239.8
Baltimore.....	31.5	29.2	14.2	4.5	5.8	14.6	12.1	9.0	198.8	525.4	172.3	472.6	81.3	71.8	86.3	267.2	122.0	133.8
Kansas City...	33.3	49.2	6.5	...	16.6	19.7	18.4	24.6	130.8	521.2	115.9	496.6	79.6	34.4	124.8	309.7	63.0	63.9
Memphis.....	38.3	35.5	8.8	1.5	7.4	35.5	25.0	24.7	147.4	268.9	129.7	262.7	69.2	34.0	85.5	168.4	95.8	66.5

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and the facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now 84 hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. Their names and locations follow:

ALABAMA

Name of Hospital	Location
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infirmary & Nurse Training School..	Decatur
Sanitarium Oakwood Manual Training School..	Huntsville
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery
Northcross Sanitarium	6 Shepherd St., Montgomery
Talladega College Hospital	Talladega
John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital...	Tuskegee Institute
Virginia McCormick Hospital	A. & M. College, Normal
George C. Hall Hospital.....	Birmingham

ARKANSAS

Pythian Sanitarium	Hot Springs
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Freedmen's Hospital	Washington, D. C.
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FLORIDA

Brewster Hospital	Jacksonville
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School.....	Ocala
Florida A. & M. College.....	Tallahassee

GEORGIA

Burrus Sanitarium	Augusta
Charity Hospital	Savannah
Dr. Geo. W. Evans' Sanitarium.....	Lithonia
East Side Sanitarium	Savannah
Georgia Infirmary	Savannah

Fair Haven Infirmary Atlanta
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training School..... Augusta
McVicar Hospital Spelman Seminary, Atlanta
Nurse Training Department, Morris Brown College, Atlanta

ILLINOIS

Provident Hospital Chicago
Kennebrew's Infirmary Jacksonville

INDIANA

Charity Hospital Indianapolis
Colored Hospital Evansville
Lincoln Hospital Indianapolis

KANSAS

Douglass Hospital and Training School..... Kansas City
Mitchell Hospital Leavenworth

KENTUCKY

Citizens' National Hospital Louisville
Red Cross Sanitarium Louisville

LOUISIANA

Charity Hospital New Orleans
Dr. F. T. Jones' Sanitarium..... Shreveport
Provident Sanitarium New Orleans
Sarah Goodrich Hospital and Nurse Training School....
..... New Orleans

MARYLAND

Provident Hospital Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth Hospital and Training School..... Boston

MISSISSIPPI

The Dumas Infirmary Natchez

MISSOURI

Provident Hospital St. Louis
Perry Sanitarium..... 1214 Vine St., Kansas City.

NORTH CAROLINA

Good Samaritan HospitalCharlotte
 Lincoln HospitalDurham
 Slater HospitalWinston-Salem
 St. Agness HospitalSt. Augustine School, Raleigh
 Leonard Hospital.....Shaw University, Raleigh
 Wilson Hospital & Tuberculosis Home.....Wilson

OKLAHOMA

Morrison Hospital805 N. Main St., Muskogee

OHIO

Colley's HospitalCincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital & Nurse.....
 Training School.....Philadelphia
 Jackson's Sanitarium770 South 18th St., Philadelphia
 Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses.....Philadelphia
 The Booker T. Washington Hospital and.....
 Nurse Training School.....Pittsburg
 Lincoln Memorial Hospital & Training School.....
 Avery College.....Pittsburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

Booker T. Washington Hospital, Voorhees Ind. School
 Denmark
 Colored Hospital and Nurse Training School...Charleston
 The Good Samaritan HospitalColumbia
 Taylor Lane Hospital.....Columbia
 Mrs. Dr. Rhodes' Private Hospital.....Columbia

TENNESSEE

Collins Chapel HospitalMemphis
 Hadley's Private Infirmary.....Clarksville
 Hadley's Private InfirmaryNashville
 Home InfirmaryClarksville
 George W. Hubbard Hospital.....Nashville

Hospital Training School.....Knoxville College, Knoxville
 Negro Baptist Hospital.....698 Williams Ave., Memphis
 Old Folks Home and Hospital.....Memphis
 Rock City Sanitarium.....316 Foster St., Nashville
 Mercy HospitalNashville

TEXAS

Hubbard SanitariumGalveston
 Dr. Bluitt's Sanitarium.....2034 Commerce St., Dallas
 Feagin's HospitalHouston
 Tent Colony for Colored People, 324 W. Commerce St.,...
San Antonio
 Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School...Dallas
 Dr. Sheppard's Sanitarium..214 N. Wellington St., Marshall

VIRGINIA

Dixie HospitalHampton
 Epps Memorial HospitalPetersburg
 Richmond HospitalRichmond
 Woman's Central League Hospital.....Richmond

WEST VIRGINIA

North Mountain SanitariumNorth Mountain
 Mercer HospitalBluefield
 Harrison HospitalKimball
 Barnett HospitalHuntington

Necrology 1912—1913

1912

January 12.—Gaines, John Wesley, of Atlanta, Ga., Bishop
 African Methodist Episcopal Church.

February 8.—Blyden, Edward Wilton, of Sierra Leon, Afri-
 rica. Educator and Diplomat. One of the Foremost
 Scholars of the race.

June 9—Jones, Mrs. Emeline of New York City. Noted
 Cook and Caterer. Original maker of Saratoga Chips.

July 20.—Boyd, Robert Fulton, of Nashville Tenn. Noted
 Physician, first President of National Medical Associ-
 ation.

- August 7.—Cook, G. F. T., Superintendent, 1868-1900 of Washington, D. C., Colored Public Schools.
- August 29.—Church, Robert R., Sr., of Memphis, Tennessee. Wealthiest Negro in the South.
- September 1.—Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel, of London, England. Noted Negro Composer.
- September 3.—Silone-Yates, Mrs. Josephine, of Kansas City, Mo. Educator, Former president of National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.
- September 19.—McGee, Frederick L., of St. Paul, Minn. Lawyer.
- October 10.—Mando, Albert F., of New York City. Director of Mozart Conservatory of Music.
- October 10.—Kraton, Harry, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Actor.
- November 15.—Rendall, Isaac Norton (white), of Lincoln University, Pa. President Emeritus of Lincoln University.
- November 19.—Gates, George E., (white), President Fisk University.
- December 7.—Crum, William D., of Charleston, South Carolina. United States Minister to Liberia.
- December 11.—Meharry, Alexander (white), of La Fayette, Ind. One of the family that founded the Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn.
- December 25.—Brown, John, Jr., of Akron, Ohio. Second son of John Brown, the Abolitionist.

1913

- January 21.—Coppin, Mrs. Fannie Jackson, of Philadelphia. Educator.
- February 13.—Salter, Moses Buckingham, of Charleston, S. C. Bishop African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- February 20.—Eubanks, Henry T., of Cleveland, Ohio. Elected three times as a member of Ohio Legislature.
- March 10.—Tubman, Harriet, of Albany, N. Y. Former Underground Railroad Worker.
- March 25.—Northern, Ex-Governor W. J., of Atlanta. Promoter of better relations between the races. Organized for this purpose Christian Civic League.
- April 15.—Derrick, William B., of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 17.—White, William J., of Augusta, Ga. Editor the Georgia Baptist.

May 4.—Dean, Jennie, of Sudley Springs, Va., Founder of the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School.

May 23.—Francis, John R., of Washington, D. C. Prominent Physician.

June 18.—Townsend, James M., of Richmond, Ind. Prominent Minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 22.—Murphy, Edgar Gardner (white) of Montgomery, Ala. Organizer of the Southern Society for the Consideration of Race Problems; Author of "The Present South" and "Basis of Ascendency."

III POPULATION

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR 1790-1910

Census Year	Negro Population	Per cent of total population	Per cent of increase of White and Negro Population	
			White	Negroes
1790.....	757,181	19.3		
1800.....	1,002,037	18.9	35.8	32.3
1810.....	1,377,808	19.0	36.1	37.5
1820.....	1,771,656	18.4	34.2	28.6
1830.....	2,328,642	18.1	33.9	31.4
1840.....	2,873,648	16.8	34.7	23.4
1850.....	3,638,808	15.7	37.7	26.6
1860.....	4,441,830	14.1	37.7	22.1
1870.....	4,880,009	12.7	24.8	9.9
1880.....	6,580,793	13.1	29.2	34.9
1890.....	7,448,676	11.9	26.7	13.5
1900.....	8,833,994	11.6	21.2	18.0
1910.....	9,827,763	10.7	22.3	11.3

BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION

Census Year	NEGRO POPULATION		PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	Total	Black	Black	Mulatto
1910.....	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	79.1.....20.9....
1890.....	7,488,676	6,337,980	1,132,060	84.8.....15.2....
1870.....	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	88.0.....12.0....
1860.....	4,441,830	3,853,467	588,363	86.8.....13.2....
1850.....	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	88.8.....11.2....

CLASSIFICATION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX

In 1910 the division of the Negro population by sex was: males, 4,885,881; females, 4,941,882. The number of males to 100 females was 98.9. In the urban Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 90.8; in the rural Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 102.1. In the New England States the number was 97.8; in the Middle Atlantic States, 94.9; East North Central States, 108.3; West North Central States, 107.5; Mountain States, 121.3; Pacific States, 102.4; Atlantic States, 97.5; East South Central, 98.4; West South Central, 100.4.

MARITAL CONDITIONS

In 1910 there were 3,059,312 Negro males 15 years of age and over. 1,083,472 of these were single, 1,749,228 were married, 189,970 were widowed, and 20,146 were divorced. Of the 3,103,344 females, 15 years of age and over, 823,996 were single; 1,775,949 were married, 459,831 were widowed and 33,286 were divorced.

Negro Population in the North and in the South

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,904; an increase of 167,879 or 18.4 per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION OF NORTHERN AND WEST- ERN STATES

DIVISION OF STATES	NUMBER	
	1910	1900
New England:		
Maine.....	1,319	1,363
New Hampshire.....	662	564
Vermont.....	826	1,621
Massachusetts.....	31,974	38,055
Rhode Island.....	9,092	9,529
Connecticut.....	15,226	15,174
Middle Atlantic:		
New York.....	99,232	134,191
New Jersey.....	69,844	89,760
Pennsylvania.....	156,845	193,919

East North Central:

Ohio	96,901	111,452
Indiana	57,505	60,320
Illinois	85,078	109,049
Michigan	15,816	17,115
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900

West North Central:

	1900	1910
Minnesota	4959	7084
Iowa	12693	14973
Missouri	161234	157452
North Dakota	286	617
South Dakota	465	817
Nebraska	6269	7689
Kansas	52003	54030

Mountain

Montana	1523	1834
Idaho	293	651
Wyoming	940	2235
Colorado	8570	11453
Arizona	1848	2009
Utah	672	1144
New Mexico	1610	1628
Nevada	134	513

Pacific:

Washington	2514	6058
Oregon	1105	1492
California	11045	21645

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900 AND 1910

State and Division	White		Negro		Per cent of total population in				Per cent of increase 1900-1910	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910		1900		White	Negro
					White	Negro	White	Negro		
THE SOUTH	20,547,455	16,521,970	8,749,427	7,922,969	69.9	29.8	67.4	32.3	24.4	10.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC	8,071,603	6,706,058	4,112,488	3,729,017	66.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	20.4	10.3
Delaware.....	171,102	153,977	31,181	30,697	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	11.1	1.6
Maryland.....	1,062,639	952,424	232,250	235,064	82.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	11.6	*1.2
District of Columbia	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	71.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	23.3	8.9
Virginia.....	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.7	16.5	1.6
West Virginia.....	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	26.4	47.5
Nor h Carolina.....	1,500,511	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.7	11.7
South Carolina.....	679,161	557,807	835,843	782,321	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	21.8	6.8
Georgia.....	1,431,802	1,181,294	1,176,987	1,034,813	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	21.2	13.7
Florida	443,634	297,333	308,669	230,730	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.6	49.2	33.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL ...	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,632,513	2,499,886	68.4	31.5	66.8	34.1	14.1	6.1
Kentucky.....	2,027,955	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.9	*1.1
Tennessee.....	1,711,432	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	11.1	*1.5
Alabama.....	1,228,832	1,001,152	908,282	827,307	57.5	42.5	54.8	43.2	2.7	9.8
Mississippi.....	786,111	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	43.7	56.2	41.3	55.5	.6	11.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ...	6,721,491	4,771,065	1,984,426	1,694,066	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas.....	1,131,026	944,580	442,891	366,854	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	19.7	20.7
Louisiana.....	941,086	729,612	713,874	650,806	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	29.0	9.7
Oklahoma [†]	1,444,531	670,204	137,612	55,682	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	115.5	147.1
Texas.....	3,204,848	2,426,669	690,049	620,728	82.2	17.7	79.6	20.4	32.1	11.2

*Decrease

†Includes Indian Territory

PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1910

Census Year	Total	White	Negro	All other*	Per Cent of total		
					White	Negro	All other
1880.....	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	†
1890.....	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.3
1900.....	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910.....	29,389,249	20,547,455	8,749,427	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.4

*Indian, Chinese and Japanese.

†Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent

Migration of the Native Negro Population

It appears that there is greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the Negro. 15.2 per cent of the former in 1910, and 9.9 per cent of the latter were living outside the division of birth. The per cent of Negroes living outside the division of birth were: for the New England Division of States, 18.5; Middle Atlantic, 10.5; East North Central, 16.2; West North Central, 18.2; South Atlantic, 10.0; East South Central, 12.4; West South Central 3.6; Mountain, 43.9; Pacific, 26.4.

Of 1,035, 935 native born Negroes living in the North and West, 440,534 were born in the South and 595,401 were born in the North. There appears to be an increasing migration of Negroes from the North to the South. In 1900 there were 27,734, or 1,000 more than in 1890, living in the South who had been born in the North. In 1910 there were of Negroes born in the North 41,400, or 13,666 more than in 1900, living in the South.

The four States which have the greatest gain in Negro population by migration are: Arkansas, 105,516; Pennsylvania, 85,485; Oklahoma, 85,062; Florida, 84,664.

Negro Urban and Rural Population

Division and class of community	Rural	Urban	Per Cent		Per Cent Negro of Total Population	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
United States	7,138,534	2,689,229	72.6	27.4	14.5	6.3
New England States	5,429	60,877	8.2	91.82	0.5	1.1
Middle Atlantic States	78,624	339,246	18.8	81.2	1.4	2.5
East North Central States	70,294	230,542	23.4	76.6	0.8	2.4
West North Central States	78,361	164,301	32.3	67.7	1.0	4.2
South Atlantic States	3,202,968	909,520	77.9	22.1	35.2	29.4
East South Central States	2,143,416	509,097	80.8	19.2	31.4	32.3
West South Central States	1,548,588	435,838	78.0	22.0	22.7	22.3
Mountain States	6,021	15,446	28.0	72.0	0.4	1.6
Pacific States	4,833	24,362	16.6	83.4	0.3	1.0

Movement to Cities

The rate of increase for whites in cities from 1900 to 1910 was more rapid than that for Negroes. Between 1890 and 1900 the white population of cities increased 27.6 per cent and 46.6 per cent between 1900 and 1910. The Negro population of cities between 1890 and 1900 increased 23.3 per cent and 30.5 per cent for the decade 1900-1910. In the rural districts of the South the rate of increase for whites from 1890 to 1900 was 18.7, and from 1900 to 1910, 17.3 per cent. The rate of increase for Negroes in the rural sections of the South from 1890 to 1900 was 17.5 per cent, and 8.3 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

Total and Negro Population in Cities of 100,000 Inhabitants or More

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Popula- tion, 1910
Albany, New York.....	100,253	1,037
Atlanta, Georgia.....	154,739	51,902
Baltimore, Maryland.....	553,485	84,749
Birmingham, Alabama.....	132,685	52,305
Boston, Massachusetts.....	670,585	13,564
Bridgeport, Connecticut.....	102,064	1,332
Buffalo, New York.....	423,715	1,773
Cambridge, Massachusetts.....	104,839	4,707
Chicago, Illinois.....	2,185,283	44,103
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	363,691	19,639
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	8,443
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,511	12,739
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	4,842
Denver, Colorado.....	213,381	5,426
Detroit, Michigan.....	465,766	5,741
Fall River, Massachusetts.....	119,295	355
Grand Rapids, Michigan.....	112,571	665
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	233,650	21,816
Jersey City, New Jersey.....	267,779	5,960
Kansas City, Missouri.....	248,381	23,566
Los Angeles, California.....	319,198	7,599
Louisville, Kentucky.....	223,928	40,522
Lowell, Massachusetts.....	106,294	133
Memphis, Tennessee.....	131,105	52,441
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	378,857	980
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	301,408	2,592
Nashville, Tennessee.....	110,364	36,523
New Haven, Connecticut.....	133,605	3,561
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	339,075	89,262
New York, New York.....	4,766,883	91,709
Manhattan Borough.....	2,331,351	60,534
Bronx Borough.....	430,940	4,117
Brooklyn, Borough.....	1,634,351	22,708
Queens Borough.....	284,041	3,198
Richmond Borough.....	85,969	1,152
Newark, New Jersey.....	347,469	9,475
Oakland, California.....	150,174	3,055
Omaha, Nebraska.....	124,096	4,426
Paterson, New Jersey.....	125,600	1,539
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	1,549,008	84,459
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	533,905	25,623
Portland, Oregon.....	207,214	1,045
Providence, Rhode Island.....	224,836	5,316
Richmond, Virginia.....	127,628	46,733
Rochester, New York.....	218,149	879

Total and Negro Population in Cities of 100,000 Inhabitants or More (Continued)

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Popula- tion, 1910
St. Louis, Missouri.....	687,029	43,960
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	214,744	8,144
San Francisco, California.....	416,912	1,642
Scranton, Pennsylvania.....	129,867	567
Seattle, Washington.....	237,194	2,296
Spokane, Washington.....	104,402	723
Syracuse, New York.....	137,249	1,124
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	1,877
Washington, District of Columbia.....	331,069	94,446
Worcester, Massachusetts.....	145,986	1,241

Total and Negro Population in Cities Having from 25,000 to 100,000 Inhabitants

Mobile, Alabama.....	51,521	22,763
Montgomery, Alabama.....	38,136	19,322
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	45,941	14,559
Berkeley, California.....	40,434	247
Pasadena, California.....	30,291	744
Sacramento, California.....	44,696	486
San Deigo, California.....	39,578	597
San Jose, California.....	28,946	182
Colorado Springs, Colorado.....	29,078	1,107
Pueblo, Colorado.....	44,395	1,498
Hartford, Connecticut.....	98,915	1,745
Meriden, Connecticut.....	27,265	133
New Britain, Connecticut.....	43,916	94
Norwich, Connecticut.....	28,219	627
Stamford, Connecticut.....	25,138	332
Waterbury, Connecticut.....	73,141	775
Wilmington, Delaware.....	87,411	9,081
Jacksonville, Florida.....	57,699	29,293
Tampa, Florida.....	37,782	8,951
Augusta, Georgia.....	41,040	18,344
Macon, Georgia.....	40,665	13,150
Savannah, Georgia.....	65,064	33,246
Aurora, Illinois.....	29,807	293
Bloomington, Illinois.....	25,768	809
Danville, Illinois.....	27,871	1,465
Decatur, Illinois.....	31,140	776
East Saint Louis, Illinois.....	58,547	5,832
Elgin, Illinois.....	25,976	171
Joliet, Illinois.....	34,670	497

**Total and Negro Population in Cities Having from
25,000 to 100,000 Inhabitants (Continued)**

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Popula- tion 1910
Peoria, Illinois.....	66,950	1,589
Quincy, Illinois.....	36,587	1,596
Rockford, Illinois.....	45,401	197
Springfield, Illinois.....	51,678	2,961
Evansville, Indiana.....	69,647	6,266
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	63,933	572
South Bend, Indiana.....	53,684	604
Terre Haute, Indiana.....	58,157	2,598
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	32,811	213
Clinton, Iowa.....	25,577	432
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	29,292	320
Davenport, Iowa.....	48,028	569
Des Moines, Iowa.....	86,378	2,980
Dubuque, Iowa.....	38,494	96
Sioux City, Iowa.....	47,828	305
Waterloo, Iowa.....	26,697	24
Kansas City, Kansas.....	82,331	9,266
Topeka, Kansas.....	43,664	4,538
Wichita, Kansas.....	52,540	2,457
Covington, Kentucky.....	53,270	2,899
Lexington, Kentucky.....	35,099	11,011
Newport, Kentucky.....	30,309	569
Shreveport, Louisiana.....	28,015	13,896
Lewiston, Maine.....	26,247	47
Portland, Maine.....	58,571	273
Brockton, Massachusetts.....	56,878	531
Brookline, Massachusetts.....	27,792	221
Chelsea, Massachusetts.....	32,452	242
Chicopee, Massachusetts.....	25,401	7
Everett, Massachusetts.....	33,484	795
Fitchburg, Massachusetts.....	37,826	42
Haverhill, Massachusetts.....	44,115	397
Holyoke, Massachusetts.....	57,730	45
Lawrence, Massachusetts.....	85,892	265
Lynn, Massachusetts.....	89,336	700
Malden, Massachusetts.....	44,404	498
New Bedford, Massachusetts.....	96,652	2,885
Newton, Massachusetts.....	39,803	467
Pittsfield, Massachusetts.....	32,121	320
Quincy, Massachusetts.....	32,642	45
Salem, Massachusetts.....	43,697	163
Somerville, Massachusetts.....	77,236	217
Springfield, Massachusetts.....	88,928	1,475
Taunton, Massachusetts.....	34,257	297

**Total and Negro Population in Cities Having from
25,000 to 100,000 Inhabitants (Continued)**

City	Total Popula- tion 1910	Negro Popula- tion 1910
Waltham, Massachusetts.....	27,884	62
Battle Creek, Michigan.....	25,287	575
Bay City, Michigan.....	45,166	160
Flint, Michigan.....	38,650	397
Jackson, Michigan.....	31,483	354
Kalamazoo, Michigan.....	39,487	665
Lansing, Michigan.....	31,229	354
Saginaw, Michigan.....	50,510	313
Duluth, Minnesota.....	78,466	410
Joplin, Missouri.....	32,073	801
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	77,403	4,249
Springfield, Missouri.....	35,201	1,995
Butte, Montana.....	39,165	240
Lincoln, Nebraska.....	48,973	733
South Omaha, Nebraska.....	26,259	717
Machester, New Hampshire.....	70,063	36
Nashua, New Hampshire.....	28,005	15
Atlantic City, New Jersey.....	46,150	9,894
Bayonne, New Jersey.....	55,545	581
Camden, New Jersey.....	94,538	6,076
East Orange, New Jersey.....	34,371	1,907
Elizabeth, New Jersey.....	73,409	1,381
Hoboken, New Jersey.....	70,324	120
Orange, New Jersey.....	29,680	2,479
Passaic, New Jersey.....	54,773	535
Perth Amboy, New Jersey.....	32,121	165
Trenton, New Jersey.....	96,815	2,581
West Hoboken, New Jersey.....	35,403	56
Amsterdam, New York.....	31,287	118
Auburn, New York.....	34,663	527
Binghamton, New York.....	48,443	635
Elmira, New York.....	37,176	513
Jamestown, New York.....	31,297	108
Kingston, New York.....	25,918	630
Mount Vernon, New York.....	30,919	896
New Rochelle, New York.....	28,867	1,754
Newburgh, New York.....	27,305	604
Niagara Falls, New York.....	30,445	263
Poughkeepsie, New York.....	27,936	699
Schenectady, New York.....	72,826	274
Troy, New York.....	74,813	651
Utica, New York.....	74,419	357
Watertown, New York.....	26,730	76
Yonkers, New York.....	79,803	1,549
Charlotte, North Carolina.....	34,014	11,752

**Total and Negro Population in Cities Having from
25,000 to 100,000 Inhabitants (Continued)**

City	Total Popula- tion 1910	Negro Popula- tion 1910
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	25,748	12,107
Akron, Ohio.....	69,067	687
Canton, Ohio.....	50,217	291
Hamilton, Ohio.....	35,279	725
Lima, Ohio.....	30,508	978
Lorain, Ohio.....	28,883	375
Newark, Ohio.....	25,404	346
Springfield, Ohio.....	46,921	4,933
Youngstown, Ohio.....	79,066	1,936
Zanesville, Ohio.....	23,026	1,384
Muskogee, Oklahoma.....	25,278	7,891
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....	64,205	6,546
Allentown, Pennsylvania.....	51,913	134
Altoona, Pennsylvania.....	52,127	453
Chester, Pennsylvania.....	38,537	4,795
Easton, Pennsylvania.....	23,523	284
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	66,525	340
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	64,186	4,535
Hazleton, Pennsylvania.....	25,452	19
Johnstown, Pennsylvania.....	55,482	442
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.....	47,227	803
McKeesport, Pennsylvania.....	42,694	799
New Castle, Pennsylvania.....	36,280	529
Norristown, Pennsylvania.....	27,375	1,015
Reading, Pennsylvania.....	96,071	787
Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.....	25,774	8
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.....	67,105	673
Williamsport, Pennsylvania.....	31,860	957
York, Pennsylvania.....	44,750	1,231
New Port, Rhode Island.....	27,149	1,600
Pawtucket, Rhode Island.....	51,622	234
Warwick, Rhode Island.....	26,629	173
Woonsocket, Rhode Island.....	38,125	20
Charleston, South Carolina.....	58,833	31,056
Columbia, South Carolina.....	26,319	11,546
Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	44,604	17,942
Knoxville, Tennessee.....	36,346	7,638
Austin, Texas.....	29,980	7,478
Dallas, Texas.....	92,104	18,024
El Paso, Texas.....	39,279	1,452
Forth Worth, Texas.....	73,312	13,280
Galveston, Texas.....	36,981	8,036
Houston, Texas.....	78,400	23,929
San Antonio, Texas.....	96,614	10,716
Waco, Texas.....	26,425	6,067
Ogden, Utah.....	25,580	203

Salt Lake City, Utah.....	92,777	787
Lynchburg, Virginia.....	29,494	9,446
Norfolk Virginia.....	67,452	25,089
Portsmouth Virginia.....	33,191	11,617
Roanoke, Virginia.....	34,874	7,924
Tacoma, Wash ngton.....	83,743	778
Huntington, West Virginia.....	31,161	2,140
Wheelington, West Virginia.....	41,641	1,201
Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	25,236	45
LaCross Wisconsin.....	30,417	50
Madison, Wisconsin.....	25,531	143
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....	33,062	98
Racine, Wisconsin.....	38,002	112
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.....	26,398	9
Superior, Wisconsin.....	40,884	182

States, Counties and Cities Having the Largest Number and Percentages of Negroes

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1910 it was 1,176,987. The State of Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes, 56.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population of Mississippi in 1910, 1,009,487.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 94.1 per cent, 10,560 Negroes and 611 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 94.1 per cent, 15,613 Negroes and 1,446 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 90.6 per cent, 16,910 Negroes and 1,728 whites.

The four cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: Washington, D. C., 94,446; New York, N. Y., 91,709; New Orleans, La., 89,262; Baltimore, Maryland, 84,749. There are four cities in the United States, having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They are: Jacksonville, Fla., 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,329 white; Montgomery, Ala., 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,802 white; Charleston, S. C., 52.8 per cent, 31,056 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 white.

Negroes of Voting Age, School Age and Illiterates by States

States	Number of Voting Age	Number School Age	Per Cent Attending School	Number of Negro Il- literate 10 yrs. of Age and Over	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs. of Age and Over Illit- erate
United States	2,458,873	3,422,157	47.8	2,227,731	80.4
New England States..	22,074	15,539	65.6	4,341	7.8
Maine.....	476	355	68.1	93	8.0
New Hampshire	200	138	55.8	51	10.6
Vermont.....	975	251	52.2	69	4.8
Massachusetts.....	12,591	8,797	66.5	2,584	8.1
Rhode Island.....	8,967	2,277	62.5	752	9.5
Connecticut.....	4,765	3,721	67.1	792	6.3
Middle Atlantic.....	188,750	95,194	57.5	27,811	7.9
New York.....	45,877	27,192	55.9	5,768	5.0
New Jersey.....	28,001	21,832	59.1	7,405	9.9
Pennsylvania.....	64,272	46,170	57.8	14,638	9.1
East North Central...	107,170	72,837	61.0	28,071	11.0
Ohio.....	39,188	27,830	61.9	10,460	11.1
Maryland.....	20,651	15,560	62.3	6,959	13.7
Illinois.....	39,983	24,825	58.7	9,713	10.5
Michigan.....	6,266	3,994	64.1	826	5.7
Wisconsin.....	1,082	628	63.2	113	4.5
West North Central...	83,219	64,085	58.1	30,436	14.9
Minnesota.....	3,390	1,189	65.7	215	3.4
Iowa.....	5,443	3,866	64.5	1,272	10.3
Missouri.....	52,921	41,632	54.7	23,062	17.4
North Dakota.....	311	103	53.3	26	4.8
South Dakota.....	341	184	66.8	38	5.5
Nebraska.....	3,225	1,512	61.5	482	7.2
Kansas.....	17,588	15,549	64.6	5,341	12.0
South Atlantic.....	955,364	1,504,019	47.0	969,432	32.5
Delaware.....	9,050	10,078	57.7	6,845	25.6
Maryland.....	63,968	73,230	52.5	42,289	23.4
District of Columbia	27,621	25,593	59.3	10,814	18.5
Virginia.....	159,593	242,413	47.2	148,950	30.0
West Virginia.....	22,757	18,431	53.1	10,347	20.3
North Carolina.....	146,752	264,025	54.2	156,303	31.9
South Carolina.....	169,155	331,429	45.8	226,242	38.7
Georgia.....	265,814	439,435	42.1	308,639	36.5
Florida.....	89,659	101,235	44.1	59,503	25.5
East South Central...	642,460	944,880	47.3	681,507	34.8
Kentucky.....	75,694	81,976	53.7	57,900	27.6
Tennessee.....	119,142	163,397	47.2	98,541	27.8
Alabama.....	213,923	327,176	40.7	265,628	40.1
Mississippi.....	233,701	372,331	51.8	259,488	35.6
West South Central...	488,815	715,597	43.8	483,022	33.1
Arkansas.....	111,365	159,431	43.6	86,398	26.4

Negroes of Voting Age, School Age, and Illiterates by States (Continued)

States	Number of Voting Age	Number School Age	Per Cent Attending School	Number of Negro Il- literate 10 yrs. of Age and Over	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs. of Age and Over Illit- erate
Louisiana.....	174,211	254,580	28.9	254,148	48.4
Oklahoma.....	36,841	48,718	63.8	17,858	17.7
Texas.....	166,398	252,868	51.7	124,618	24.6
Mountain.....	8,992	4,170	60.7	1,497	8.0
Montana.....	851	300	61.3	114	7.0
Idaho.....	328	80	.....	37	6.4
Wyoming.....	1,325	286	49.7	102	5.0
Colorado.....	4,283	2,468	62.7	856	8.6
New Mexico.....	644	363	59.0	191	14.2
Arizona.....	764	416	60.3	122	7.2
Utah.....	568	196	77.1	49	4.8
Nevada.....	229	52	.....	26	5.5
Pacific.....	12,029	5,836	60.9	1,614	6.3
Washington.....	3,120	906	56.8	239	4.3
Oregon.....	766	198	53.0	46	3.4
California.....	8,143	2,966	62.0	1,329	7.1

PART TEN

NATIONAL AND FRATERNAL ORGANI- ZATIONS

1

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Educational

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.

President, Archibald Grimke, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, John W. Cromwell, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Organized 1904.

President, M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Texas.

Vice-President, N. B. Young, Tallahassee, Fla.

Secretary, J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Negro National Educational Congress. Organized 1910.

President, J. Silas Harris, Kansas City, Kansas.

Vice-President, J. J. Smallwood, Claremont, Va.

Secretary, Miss Julia Embry, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Association of Secondary and Industrial Schools. Organized 1913.

President, W. H. Holtzclaw, Utica, Miss.

Vice-President, Miss Emma Wilson, Maysville, S. C.

Secretary-Treasurer, Leslie P. Hill, Manassas, Va.

The Negro Society for Historical Research. Organized 1911.

President, John E. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur A. Schomburg, Yonkers, N. Y.

Organizations for Economic Advancement

National Negro Business League. Organized 1900.

President, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

First Vice-President, Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.

Secretary, Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Negro Bankers' Association.* Organized 1906.

President, W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham, Ala.

Vice-President, W. W. Cox, Indianola, Miss.

Secretary, S. S. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.

National Association of Funeral Directors.* Organized 1907.

President, G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Marine Cooks, Stewards, Head and Side Waiters' Association.

President, H. Helps.

Vice President, J. F. Civill.

Secretary, H. H. Smith.

Treasurer, L. S. Jones.

Associations for Professional Advancement

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.

President, John A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Vice-President, D. A. Ferguson, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.

Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., Orange, N. J.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1908.

President, Miss M. F. Clark, Richmond, Va.

Vice-President, Miss M. Davis.

Secretary, Miss C. S. Morgan.

National Negro Bar Association.* Organized 1909.

President, J. T. Settle, Memphis, Tenn.

Vice-President, J. Madison Vance, New Orleans, La.

Secretary, P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss.

National Negro Press Association.* Organized 1909.

President, R. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President, J. L. Jones, Cincinnati, O.

*Affiliated with the National Negro Business League; annual meeting held at same place and date.

Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, National Baptist Pub. Co., Nashville, Tennessee.

Western Negro Press Association.

President, A. J. Smitherman, Muskogee, Okla.

Secretary, J. D. Cook, Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer, Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kansas.

National Association of Colored Musical and Art Clubs.

Organized 1908.

President, Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall, New York, N. Y.

Associations for Political Advancement

National Independent Political League. Organized 1910.

President, J. R. Clifford, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Secretary, J. L. Neill, Washington, D. C.

National Organizer, Joseph E. Churchmann, New Jersey.

National Colored Democratic League.

President, Alexander Walters, New York.

Vice-President, James A. Ross, New York.

Secretary, Chas. L. Barnes Pennsylvania.

Treasurer, James T. Lloyd, Missouri.

The National Civil Rights Protective Association.

Chairman Executive Committee, J. T. Oatneal, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Executive Committee, D. A. Ford, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary, T. A. Mason, Washington, D. C.

Associations in the Interest of Women

National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.

President, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Vice-President, Mrs. Ione E. Gibbs, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Ida R. Cummings, 1234 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson, Columbus, O.

National League for the Protection of Colored Women. Organized 1906.

Chairman, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., New York N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Pendleton Kennedy, New York, N. Y.

Associations for the General Advancement of the Negro

The National Association for the Advancement of the Negro.

Organized 1909.

President, Moorefield Storey, Boston, Mass.

*Affiliated with the National Negro Business League; annual meeting held at same place and date.

Secretary, Miss Mary Childs Nerney, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Director of Publicity and Research, W. E. B. Du Bois.
Committee of Twelve for the Advancement of the Interests of the Negro. Organized, 1904.
Chairman, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Secretary, Hugh M. Browne, Cheyney, Penn.

Associations for Improving Social Conditions

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

Organized, October, 1911, by the co-operation of The Committee for Improving The Industrial Condition of Negroes in New York, The Committee on Urban Conditions and The National League of the Protection of Colored Women.

Chairman, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, New York.

Vice-Chairmen, W. L. Buckley & Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., New York, N. Y.

Secretary, Edward E. Pratt, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, New York, N. Y.

Director, George E. Haynes, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of the settlements follows:

Names of Social Settlements for Negroes and their Locations

Alabama

Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes County.

Elizabeth Russell Settlement, R. F. D. 2., Tuskegee, Macon County.

California

Sojourner Truth Industrial Home for Young Women, Adams St., near Central Ave., Los Angeles.

District of Columbia

Colored Social Settlement, 18 L St., S. W., Washington,
Florida

The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville

Georgia

Neighborhood Union, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta.

The Institutional Church for the colored people of Atlanta, Cor. Courtland and Houston Sts., Atlanta.

Illinois

Charles Sumner Settlement, 1951 Fulton St., Chicago.

Emanuel Settlement, 2732 Armour Ave., Chicago.

Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Hyde Park Center, 5643 Lake Ave., Chicago.

Industrial Church and Social Settlement, (Dearborn Center) 3825 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Indiana

Flanner Guild, 875 Colton St., Indianapolis.

Kentucky

The Presbyterian Colored Mission, 644 Preston St., Louisville.

Maryland

Carrolltown House (Center) Ward St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Park Memorial (Social Work With Colored People Under a Special Committee), Berkeley and Appleton Sts., Boston.

Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.

Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.

New York

The Colored Social Settlement, 76 Pine St., Buffalo.

Settlement in Negro Quarter of Elmira (By Woman's Federation)' Elmira.

Lincoln Settlement, 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.

Mission House For Colored People, 349 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.

Stillman Branch for Colored People, 205 W. 60th. St., New York.

St. Phillip's Parish House, 218 133 St., New York.

St. Cyprian's, 175-177 West 63 St., New York.

Lincoln Day Nursery, 202 W. 63 St., New York.

The Music School Settlement for Colored People, 257 W. 134 St.

Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W. 63 St., New York.

The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.

Ohio

Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.

Pennsylvania

Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.

The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.

The Spring Street Settlement, 1223 Spring St., Philadelphia.

The Penn Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.

St. Gabriel's P. E. Mission, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.

St. Mary's P. E. Mission, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.

Chapel of St. Simon, the Cyrenian, Twenty-second and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.

St Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels,

Wallace, below Forty-third St., Philadelphia.

The Whittier Center, 1623 Christian St., Philadelphia.

The Davis Temporary Home and Day Nursery, Pittsburg.

Virginia

Locust St. Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton.

II

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and the benevolent secret societies; such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen and the National Order of Mosaic Templars. Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The United Brothers of Friendship of Texas have over \$40,000 in their treasury; in two cities of the State the Grand Lodge owns over \$200,000 worth of property, which brings in a revenue of \$800 per month. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mosaic Templars, \$20,000 of the surplus funds of this order were invested in State of Arkansas securities. The Knights of Pythias have collected over \$1,000,000 for endowment. There is over \$40,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about \$1,000,000 worth of property; the Odd Fellows, \$2,000,000; and the Pythians, \$1,500,000. It is probable that altogether the Negro secret societies in the United States own between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 worth of property. The Odd Fellows have in New Orleans a building that cost \$36,000, and in Atlanta and Philadelphia, buildings that have cost \$100,000 each. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago,

Knights of Pythias own buildings, each worth from \$30,000 to \$100,000. The Negro secret societies are beginning to pay attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Mosaic Templars have established a health bureau.

There was a general movement throughout the Southern States to restrain Negro secret societies from using the names and emblems of white orders. The white Pythians of Georgia entered a restraining order against the Negro Pythians of that State. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice White, in an important and far-reaching decision, handed down June 10, 1912, declared that the Negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia had the right to use the name and emblems of the order. All the members of the court except Justices Holmes and Lurton concurred with the Chief Justice.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodge, etc., follow:

Masons

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States,

35. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712. Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. (Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree or Scottish Rite Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of The Royal

Secret of the 32nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine.)

Officers of the Imperial Council:

Imperial Potentate, Eugene Phillips, New York City.

Deputy Imperial Potentate, Jose H. Sherwood, St.

Imperial Rabban, W. D. Morris, New Orleans, La.

Paul, Minn.

Imperial High Priest and Prophet, George W.

McKain, St. Louis.

Imperial Treasurer, J. Frank Blagburn, Washington.

Imperial Recorder, J. H. Murphy, Baltimore.

Ancient and Free Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction.

Officers:

Sovereign Grand Commander, Robert L. Pendleton, Washington, D. C.

Past Grand Lieutenant Commander, George E. Grey, Baltimore, Md.

Grand Chancellor, J. H. Walker, Macon, Ga.

Odd Fellows

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro lodge, Philomethan, No. 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843. Negro Odd Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. There are 5,234 financial lodges; membership, 276,870; 3,993 financial Households of Ruth; membership, 179,685; P. G. M. Councils, 275; membership, 6,875.

Grand Officers:

Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Deputy Grand Master, H. L. Johnson, 531½ Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, N. W. Cor.
12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grand Treasurer, Julius C. Johnson, 1234 Etting St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Knights of Pythias of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C.,
February 19, 1864. The membership is over 100,000.
The Uniform Rank has over 250 companies, and over
12,000 members

Officers of Supreme Lodge:

Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Greene, 226 South Rob-
ertson St., New Orleans, La.

Supreme Vice Chancellor, J. L. Jones, N. E. Corner
8th & Plum Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. H. Young, 405
Martin St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, C. K. Robin-
son, 3408 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Pythias (Eastern and Western Hemisphere)

Meets biennially. The officers are:

Supreme Chancellor, W. H. Willis, New York.

Supreme Master of Exchequer, W. A. Heatherman,
Providence, R. I.

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, W. E. Grand-
ison, Cambridge, Mass.

Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World

Organized, 1899. Has 201 lodges, and over 1,500 mem-
bers. General Officers are:

Grand Exalted Ruler, Harry H. Pace, Memphis, Tenn.

Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, T. J. Nutter,
Charleston, W. Va.

Grand Secretary, George E. Bates, Jersey City, N. J.

Grand Treasurer, S. E. Hoyt, Boston, Mass.

United Order of True Reformers

Organized, 1881. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.

Officers of the Grand Fountain:

Grand Worthy Master, Floyd Ross, St. Louis, Mo.

Grand Worthy Secretary, Maurice Rouselle Washington, D. C.

Grand Worthy Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Smith.

Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland, 1856.

Officers:

National Grand Ruler, Nathaniel Jones, Washington, D. C.

Vice Grand Ruler, Mrs. L. A. Wilmore, New York, N. Y.

Grand Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie B. Brown, Washington, D. C.

Grand Treasurer, McCauley Dorsey, Baltimore, Md.

United Brothers of Friendship

Organized 1861 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Officers:

Grand Master, A. W. Gaines, Covington, Ky.

Grand Secretary, M. R. Perry, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Knight Commander, J. H. Hammond, Little Rock, Ark.

Grand United Order of Wise Men and Women

Organized, 1901. Supreme Grand Officers:

S. G. A. V., S. B. Smith, Monroe, La.

V. S. G. A., G. W. Frost, Monroe, La.

S. G. D. S., S. A. Taylor, Shreveport, La.

S. G. A. S., D. A. Anderson, Alexandria, La.

United Order of Good Shepherds

Organized, 1906. Officers:

Supreme Grand President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala.

Supreme Grand Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Allison.

Supreme Grand Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Duncan.

Royal Knights of King David

Organized, 1884, at Durham, N. C.

Officers:

Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.

Supreme Grand Treasurer, John Merrick, Durham, N. C.

National Order of Mosaic Templars of America

Organized, 1882. **Officers:**

National Grand Master, W. M. Alexander, Little Rock, Ark.

National Grand Secretary, J. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.

Knights and Daughters of Tabor

Organized, 1871. **Officers:**

I. C. G. M., S. A. Jordan, Arkansas.

I. V. G. M., S. S. Reed, Texas.

I. C. G. S., A. R. Chinn, Missouri.

Independent Order of St. Luke

Organized, 1867. **Officers:**

Right Worthy Grand Chief, R. A. Jones, Petersburg, Va.

Right Worthy Vice Chief, Alice M. Powell, Cambridge, Mass.

Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.

Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters, Sons and Daughters of Moses

Organized, 1868. **Officers:**

Grand Master, Solomon Bond, Baltimore, Md.

Grand Secretary, James H. Steward, Baltimore, Md.

Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs, Baltimore, Md.

Grand United Order Sons and Daughters of Peace

Organized, 1900, at Newport News, Va.

Officers

Rev. S. A. Howell, W. S. G. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. W. E. Summer, W. S. G. D. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. R. H. Spivey, W. G. R. S., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. T. S. Crayton, W. G. Gen'l Manager, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Wesley Raney, W. S. G. V. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. S. A. Howell, W. G. Treas., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Royal Circle of Friends of the World

Organized, 1909, at Helena, Ark., by Dr. R. A. Williams.

The Order operates in five States; has a membership of about 25,000; more than \$80,000 is reported to have been paid to beneficiaries. The assets of the Order aggregate \$30,000.

Officers:

Dr. R. A. Williams, Supreme President, Helena, Ark.

K. B. Jamison, Supreme Vice-President, Yazoo City, Miss.

S. M. Miles, Supreme Secretary, Jackson, Miss.

L. B. Bailey, Supreme Treasurer, Helena, Ark.

General Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity**Officers:**

Rev. Robt. Frazier, G. G. W. S., 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

Rev. Prince Albert, G. G. D. S., 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

D. C. Nelson, G. G. Scribe, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

PART ELEVEN

DIRECTORY OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS

In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week of October, 1865. J. T. Shuffin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder, was established before 1865.

There are now about 466 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals, 71; school periodicals, 64; organs of National Associations, 5; trade journals, 2; magazines of general literature, 6; fraternal organs 28; newspapers, 288.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS

Monthly, Bi-Monthly and Quarterly

Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., L. W. Kyles, 112 S. Bayou St., Mobile, Ala.

Colored Catholic, R. C., C. Marcellus Dorsey, Baltimore, Md., 1307 Fremont Ave.

A. M. E. Review, A. M. E., R. C. Ransom, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Helper, Non-sect., Amanda Smith, Harvery, Ill.

Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., 624 S. 18th St.

The Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., 206 Public Square.

Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, Jr., Baltimore, Md., 1133 Park Ave.

The Teacher, Baptist, R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn, 523 Second Ave. N.

The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Aaron Brown, Pensacola, Fla.

Weekly.

Alabama		City
Name	Editor	
The Baptist Leader, Bapt.	J. D. Kent	Birmingham, 1521 Third Ave.
The Baptist Lime Light, Bapt.	R. T. Pollard	Selma, 22 Lapsley Street
The Christian Hope, Bapt.	L. S. Steinback	Birmingham
The Helping Hand, Bapt.	A. J. Stokes	Montgomery, 706 Columbus Street
The Primitive Baptist Herald, Bapt.	J. H. Carey	Huntsville
Arkansas		
Baptist Vanguard, Bapt.	W. F. Lovelace	Little Rock, Ark., Bapt. College
Bradley District Herald	A. G. McKinney	Fordyce
Voice of The Twentieth Century	Rev. A. H. Hall	622 Pine Street, Argenta
Connecticut		
Zion Trumpet, A. M. E. Z.	E. G. Biddle	167 Goff Street, New Haven
Florida		
Florida Christian Recorder, A. M. E., G. C.	Henderson	Orlando
Sunday Morning Band Journal	B. J. Jones	Lake City
The Jacksonville Sunday School Les-H.	G. Reed	Jacksonville
son		
Georgia		
Baptist Truth, Baptist	A. W. Bryant	126 So. Gaselt Street, Savannah
The Georgia Baptist, Bapt.	W. J. White, Jr.	Augusta, 1132 Campbell Street
Voice of Missions, A. M. E.	H. M. Turner	Atlanta
Illinois		
The Baptist Truth, Bapt.	T. A. Head	Cairo
Kansas		
The Western Index, C. M. E.	J. A. Hamlett	Topeka
Kentucky		
The National Evangelist	William Simmons	Louisville
American Baptist, Bapt.	W. H. Steward	Louisville, 608 Fifth Street
The Cadiz Informer, Bapt.	W. H. McRidley	Cadiz
The Moderator		Louisville

Louisiana

Louisiana Baptist, Bapt. Alexandria
 Southwestern Christ. Advocate, M. E., R. E. Jones New Orleans, 631 Baronne Street
 Baptist Advocate, Baptist. C. J. W. Boyd Opelousas
 The Messenger, Bapt. C. D. McGruder New Orleans

Mississippi

Mississippi Baptist, Bapt. W. V. Clanton & R. T. Sims. Canton
 Christian Informer, Prim. Ch'n. W. A. Scott Edwards
 The Baptist Headlight, Bapt. E. B. Young Biloxi
 New Era, Bapt. W. L. Pulliam Hernando
 Baptist Record, Bapt. T. J. Bailey Jackson
 Truth, Holiness. Charles P. Jones Jackson, 329 E. Monument St.
 The Gospel Plea, Christian. B. Lehman Edwards
 Baptist Women's Union, Bapt. Rev. G. W. Gales Greenville
 Zion Harp, Bapt. Rev. J. W. Scott Greenville
 Baptist Reporter, Bapt. E. B. Topp Jackson
 Baptist Sentinel, Bapt. J. A. Marshall Lexington
 Baptist Woman's Union, Bapt. Mrs. L. V. Alexander Mound Bayou
 The Mississippi Methodist, A. M. E. D. H. Butler Jackson

Missouri

Western Messenger, Bapt. J. Goins, D. D. Jefferson City
 Western Christian Recorder, A. M. E., J. F. McDonald Kansas City, 712 Campbell Street
 Western Star of Zion. T. W. Wallace St. Louis, 2316 Market St.

New York

The Baptist Herald, Bapt. N. S. Epps New York, 51 W. 134th Street

North Carolina

Afro- American Presbyterian, Presb. F. J. Anderson Charlotte
 North Carolina Index, C. M. E. J. C. Stanton Pittsboro
 The Baptist Sentinel, Bapt. C. S. Brown & E. E. Smith. Raleigh, Box 616
 The Star of Zion, A. M. E. Z. G. C. Clement Charlotte
 Roanoke Tribune, Bapt. C. F. Graves Elizabeth City
 Free Will Baptist Advocate, Bapt. B. R. Coward Kinston

Oklahoma

Name	Editor	City
Baptist Rival, Bapt.	Rev. P. R. Neil	Ardmore
Baptist Informer, Bapt.	S. S. Jones	Muskogee
Pennsylvania		
The Christian Banner, Bapt.	G. L. P. Taliferro	Philadelphia
The Christian Record	C. A. Findley	Philadelphia
The Christian Recorder, A. M. E.	R. R. Wright, Jr.	Philadelphia, 631 Pine Street
South Carolina		
Friendship Banner, Bapt.	M. P. Hall	Rockhill
South Carolina Herald, Bapt.	E. A. P. Cheek	Columbia
Tennessee		
National Baptist Union Review, Bapt.	J. D. Crenshaw	Nashville, 523 2nd. Ave. North.
Southern Christian Recorder	G. W. Allen	Nashville, 206 Public Square
The Christian Index, C. M. E.	A. J. Cobb	Jackson
The Signal Index, Bapt.	T. O. Fuller	Memphis, Howe Institute
Virginia		
Christian Organizer	W. H. Moses	Lynchburg
The Colored Churchman	J. H. Reed	Luray

SCHOOL PERIODICALS

The Black Belt, Mo., Snow Hill Nor. & Ind. Inst., Snow Hill, Ala.

Black Belt Missionary, Mo., Millers Ferry Nor. & Ind. Institute, Millers Ferry, Ala.

The Josephite, Quar., St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Ala.

The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.

The Plantation Missionary, Bi-mo., Indus. Missionary Association, Beloit, Ala.

The Southern Letter, Mo., Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Talladegan, Bi-Mo., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

The Tuskegee Student, Bi-Mo., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

College Quarterly, Quar., Ark. Bapt. College, Little Rock, Ark.

Baptist College News, Mo., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.

Howard University Journal, Weekly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Reminder, Weekly, Stamps L. & I. Academy, Stamps, Ark.

Howard University Record, Quarterly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Worker, National Training School for Girls and Women, Washington, D. C.

The Cooperator, Mo., Robert Hungerford Nor. & Indus. Institute, Eatonville, Fla.

Fessenden Academy Herald, Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.

The College Arms, Mo., Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Quarterly Bulletin, Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.

The Foundation, Mo., Gammon Theological Seminary, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta University Bulletin, Quar., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Scroll, Mo., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Clark University Register, Mo., Clark University, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Athenaeum, Mo., Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.

The Fort Valley Uplift, Mo., Fort Valley High & Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.

Spelman Messenger, Mo., Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

The Journal, Mo., Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.

The Helper, Mo., Topeka Normal and Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kans.

Lincoln Institute Worker, Quar., Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville, Ky.

The Kentucky Institute Review, Mo., Kentucky Normal & Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

The Olio, Bi-Mo., Straight University, New Orleans, La.

The Jackson College Journal, Semi-Mo., Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

The Mississippi Letter, Okalono Ind. Inst., Okalono, Miss.

Hunter's Horn, Mo., Noxubee Industrial School, McLeod, Miss.

A. & M. College Bulletin, Quar., A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C.

The Augustinian, Mo., St. Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C.

The Industrial Messenger, Fortnightly, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Bulletin, Quar., National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C.

The Livingstone, Mo., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Joseph K. Brick News, Mo., Joseph K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C.

Parmelee Inst. Herald, Mo., Parmelee Ind. Inst., Parmelee, N. C.

Waters Institute Journal, Mo., Waters Institute, Winton, N. C.

The Informer, Mo., Curry Institute, Urbana, Ohio.

The Sodalian, Mo., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O. Ohio.

Lincoln University Herald, Lincoln University, Pa.

Laing School Visitor, Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

The Scofield School Bulletin, Mo., Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, S. C.

The Fisk Herald, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk University News, Bi-Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Lane College Reporter, Mo., Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

The Bulletin, Mo., University of W. Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.

Head and Hand, Mo., Le Moyne Inst., Memphis, Tenn.

The Aurora, Mo., Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Weekly Bulletin, Wkly, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.

Tillotson Tidings, Bi-Mo., Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.

The Prairie View Standard, Wkly., Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.

Wiley Weekly Reporter, Wkly., Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

The Colored Universalist, Mo., Nor. Tr. Sch., Suffolk, Va.

The Hampton Student, Mo., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Union-Hartshorn Journal, Mo., Virginia Union Univer. & Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.

The V. N. & I. I. Gazette, Quar., Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.

The Freedmen's Friend, Quarterly, Christianburg Institute, Cambria, Va.

St. Paul Bulletin, Quar., St. Paul, N. & I. School, Lawrenceville, Va.

Storer Record, Mo., Storer College, Harper's Ferry, Va.
Institute Monthly, Mo., West Virginia Colored Industrial
Institute, Institute, W. Va.

ORGANS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Journal National Medical Association, Quar., National
Medical Associtaion, C. V. Roman, 1303 Church St., Nash-
ville, Tenn.

National Negro School News, Mo., National Association
of Teachers, etc., J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Association Notes, Mo., National Association
Colored Women's Clubs, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, O.

The Crisis, Mo., National Association for the Advance-
ment of the Negro, W. E. B. DuBois, 26 Vesey St., New
York, N. Y.

The New Era, Mo., National Colored Democratic League,
J. H. W. Howard, 1022 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TRADE JOURNALS

Small's Negro Trade Journal, T. F. Small, 2225 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

The Gazetteer and Guide (in interest of railroad employ-
ees), James Alexander Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGAZINES OF GENERAL LITERATURE

The Paul Jones Magazine, Paul Jones, 1709 Fillmore St.,
Topeka, Kans.

Southern Life, Warren S. Lowery, Atlanta, Ga.

Sparks, C. L. Fisher, 1730½ Fourth Ave., Birmingham,
Ala.

The Search Light, A. B. Vincent, 713 South Blount St.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Kelly Miller's Monograph.

ORGANS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama

Birmingham Wide-Awake, U. B. F. & A. J. Gordon..... Birmingham, 1606 Second Avenue
S. M. T.....
The Good Shepherd's Magazine..... G. W. Chandler..... Montgomery, 916 Greene Street
G. U. O. of O. F.
Eastern Sunlight..... W. M. Barron..... Girard

Arkansas

Fraternal Union, G. U. O. of O. F..... Fort Smith
The Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars. C. E. Bush..... Little Rock, 510 Ninth Street
The Royal Messenger R. C. of F..... R. A. Williams..... Helena
District of Columbia
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of..... H. P. Slaughter..... Washington, 1344 U Street, N. W.
O. F.....
The National Union, National..... The District Pub. Co..... Washington, 609 F Street, N. W.
Benefit Union

Florida

Masonic Forum, Masonic..... J. H. Dickerson..... Jacksonville

Kentucky

Kentucky Masonic Herald..... W. H. Mayo..... Frankfort

Louisiana

Lafourche Monitor, G. U. O. of O. F.. G. C. Bryant..... Thibodaux
The Tabernacle Journal of U. O..... James Ward..... New Orleans, 535 S. Rampart Street

Mississippi

Calanthian Journal, K. of P..... W. A. Scott..... Edwards
The Mississippi Odd Fellow, G. U. O. C. A. Green..... Holly Springs
of O. F.....
Taborian Leader..... C. S. Dupree..... Greenville

Missouri

The U. B. F. Searchlight, U. B. F.... J. J. N. Gray..... Sedalia
& S. M. T.

Ohio

Brotherhood..... Dr. E. A. Williams..... Cincinnati, 17 Temple Court
 The Pythian Monitor, K. of P..... J. L. Jones..... Cincinnati, Room 16, Temple Court Building

Pennsylvania

The Solid Rock Herald..... Philadelphia, 1337 S. 20th Street

South Carolina

Pythian World, K. of P..... T. H. Henry..... Abbeville
 Odd Fellows Journal of S. C.,..... W. M. Gladden..... Columbia
 G. U. O. of O. F.

Texas

Helping Hand..... R. L. Smith..... Waco, 114 Bridge Street
 The Reporter..... S. C. Gates..... Dallas

Virginia

Fisherman's Net, Galilean Fisher..... Charles McLouren..... Hampton
 St. Luke's Herald, Order of St. Luke.. Mrs. M. L. Walker..... Richmond, 900 St. James Street
 The Lodge Journal and Guide,..... P. B. Young..... Norfolk
 G. U. O. of O. F.
 The Reformer, True Reformers..... J. W. Poe..... Richmond
 The Light of The Race, G. U. O..... Newport News
 Sons and Daughters of Peace

NEWSPAPERS

Alabama

Alabama News W. B. Adams..... Union Springs
 The Alabama Clipper..... E. G. Baker..... Birmingham, 73 Highland Station
 The Alabama Herald..... J. S. Moten..... Selma
 The Birmingham American..... Robert W. Taylor..... Birmingham, Rooms 10-11 Mason Building
 The Birmingham Reporter..... O. W. Adams..... Birmingham, 316 1-2 N. 28th St.

Alabama (Continued)

The Colored Alabamian.....	Rev. R. C. Judkins.....	Montgomery, P. O. Box, 736
The Educator.....	R. D. Hunt.....	Huntsville
The Messenger (A farm paper).....	C. J. Calloway.....	Tuskegee Institute
The Voice of the People.....	J. W. Overtrea.....	Birmingham, 310 18th Street
The Eagle.....	A. R. Davison.....	Tunnel Springs
The Mobile Advocate.....	James R. Knox.....	Mobile, Masonic Temple
The Mobile Weekly Press.....	Press Publishing Co.....	Mobile, 502 Dauphin Street
The Negro Leader.....	J. H. Furniss.....	Uniontown
The Voice of the Negro.....	J. R. Curtis.....	Dothan
The Winners Guide.....	J. C. Jackson.....	Opelika

Arkansas

Arkansas Review.....	E. S. Lockhart.....	Hot Springs, 339 Malvern Street
Arkansas Banner.....	L. N. Porter.....	Little Rock
New Era.....	J. A. Cowen.....	Eudora
Union Trumpet.....	Rev. Ralph Amos.....	Montrose
The Appreciator-Union.....	L. D. Jones.....	Fort Smith, 603 Ninth St.
The Interstate Reporter.....	H. W. Holloway.....	Helena, 212 Foretr Street
The Opinion-Enterprise.....	M. A. Clark.....	Marianna
The Pine Bluff Weekly Herald	J. C. Duke & J. W. Parker..	Pine Bluff
Our Review.....	E. M. Woods.....	Little Rock, 1015 Wright Avenue
White River Advocate.....	H. R. McMillan.....	Newport
The School Herald.....	S. W. Eichelberger, Jr.....	Warren

California

The Pacific Times.....	N. S. Russell.....	Oakland
Oakland Sunshine.....	J. M. Bridges.....	Oakland
The Eagle.....	C. A. Spear.....	Los Angeles, 1306 Central Avenue
Enterprise.....	T. A. Green.....	Los Angeles
The Liberator.....	J. L. Edmonds.....	Los Angeles
The New Age.....	F. M. Roberts.....	Los Angeles, 210 Thorpe Building
The Western Outlook.....	J. S. Francis & J. L. Derrick	Los Angeles, 829 San Pedro Street
		Oakland, 1175 Seventh Street

Colorado

Colorado Statemen.....	J. D. D. Rivers.....	Denver, 1834 Curtis Street, Room 25
The Denver Star.....	C. A. Franklin.....	Denver, 926 19th Street
The Colorado Eagle.....	S. J. McClure.....	Pueblo
The Times.....	W. Jordan & Co.....	Pueblo
The Trinidad Leader.....		Trinidad, 116 W. First Street

Delaware

Delaware Advocate.....	Rev. R. C. Hammond.....	Wilmington
District of Columbia		
Record.....	Record Pub. Co.....	Washington, 1700 Vermont Avenue
The Washington American.....	Washington, American Pub.	Washington, Room 12, 494
		Louisiana Avenue
The Washington Bee.....	W. Calvin Chase.....	Washington, 1109 I St., N. W.

Florida

The Florida Sentinel.....	M. M. Lewey.....	Jacksonville
Labor Templar.....	D. S. D. Billing.....	Jacksonville
The Ocala News.....	J. D. McCall & J. P. Dunklin..	Ocala
Outlook.....	T. J. D. Cummings.....	Leesburg
The Pensacola Brotherhood.....	J. T. Spann.....	Pensacola
Western Florida Bugle.....	A. Purdee.....	Marianna
Florida East Coast News.....	Rev. B. F. James.....	Miami
Metropolitan.....	J. Wesley Davis.....	Tallahassee
The Gem City Bulletin....	M. D. Patten & H. A. Hagler.	Palatka

Georgia

Athens Clipper.....	A. T. Jackson.....	Athens, Morton Bldg.
Chronicle.....	W. R. Mack.....	Americus
Macon Dispatch.....	W. G. Johnson.....	Macon, 365 Cotton Avenue
Ethiopian Phalanx.....	Wesley Jackson.....	Covington
Georgia Broadax.....	G. J. White.....	Atlanta
People's News.....	P. A. Dunart.....	Thomasville, 107 Dunhart Street
Enterprise.....	A. T. Attwater.....	Rome

Progressive Era..... M. B. Morton..... Athens
 The Advocate..... W. H. Johnson..... Brunswick
 The American Citizen..... E. P. Braco & S. B. B..... Atlanta, 15 1-2 S. Broad Street
 Timmons
 The Truth..... 51 1-2 S. Broad Street
 The Atlanta Independent..... B. J. Davis..... Atlanta, 16 1-2 N. Broad Street
 The Griffin Echo..... A. S. Boynton..... Griffin
 The Independent..... W. O. P. Sherman..... Savannah
 The Savannah Tribune..... Sol. C. Johnson..... Savannah, 462 W. Broad Street
 The Waycross News..... W. J. Rogers..... Waycross, 79 Parallel Street
 The Trailer..... Thomas R. Taylor..... West Point, Warren Street, Near.....
 Terminal Station

Illinois

Advance Citizen..... H. T. Bowman..... East St. Louis, 327a Missouri Ave.
 Chicago Conservator..... A. J. Carey..... Chicago
 Inter-State Echo..... C. W. Colley..... Danville, 5 N. Jackson Street
 Leader..... W. T. Scott..... Springfield
 State Capitol..... J. S. Murray..... Springfield
 The Argus..... S. A. T. Watkins..... Chicago
 The Broad Ax..... R. S. Abbott..... Chicago, 3159 State Street
 The Chicago Defender..... E. L. Rogers..... Springfield, 723 1-2 Washington.....
 The Forum.....
 The Illinois Chronicle..... H. W. Rhea..... Chicago, 5516 Lake Avenue
 The Illinois Idea..... S. B. Turner..... Chicago, 134 Van Buren Street
 The Weekly Star..... R. Y. Webb..... Mound City, Box 181
 The Fellowship Herald..... Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett. Chicago, 2830 State Street

Indiana

Indianapolis Recorder..... G. P. Stewart..... Indianapolis, 236 W. Walnut St.
 The Freeman..... George L. Knox..... Indianapolis, 220 W. Vermont St.
 The Plaindealer..... J. H. Lott..... Indianapolis, 536 Indiana Avenue
 The Register..... Richmond
 The World..... Gurley Brewer..... Indianapolis, 24 S. Illinois St.
 South Bend Observer..... S. N. Gurnede..... South Bend

Iowa

Iowa State Bystander..... Bystander Pub. Co..... Des Moines
 The Buxton Advocate..... D. C. Butler..... Buxton
 The Buxton Leader..... D. F. Whittaker..... Buxton

Kansas

Enterprise..... C. P. Washington..... Salina
 The Topeka Plaindealer..... Nick Chiles..... Topeka
 Kansas Watchman..... Paul Jones..... Topeka
 Kansas State Ledger..... F. L. Jelz..... Topeka
 American Citizen..... W. C. Martin..... Kansas City, 417 Minnesota Avenue
 The National Reflector..... W. A. Bettis..... 615 Main St., Wichita.

Kentucky

Blue Grass Bugle..... E. E. Underwood..... Frankfort, 341 Washington St.
 The Kentucky Reporter..... R. T. Berry..... Louisville, 10th Street
 The Louisville Defender..... Defender Pub. Co..... Louisville
 The Columbian..... P. R. Peters..... Louisville, 1104 Green Street.
 Louisville News..... L. L. Brown..... Louisville
 The Reporter..... N. H. Magowan..... Mt. Sterling
 The Richmond Sentinel..... Sentinel Co..... Richmond, 127 First Street
 Lexington Weekly News..... E. D. Willis..... Lexington, 256 E. Short Street
 The Torchlight..... J. E. Wood..... Danville, 102 E. Walnut Street
 Kentucky Home Finder..... C. H. Parish..... Louisville, 807 Sixth Street

Louisiana

Morgan City Press..... Martin A. Lewis..... Morgan City
 American Citizen..... B. L. Toombs..... Delhi
 The Advance Messenger..... J. B. Lafargue..... Alexandria
 The Banner..... L. F. Gannery..... Baton Rouge
 The Business Journal..... J. R. Geddes..... New Orleans, 204 S. Rampart St.
 Louisiana Searchlight..... A. W. Berry..... Shreveport
 News-Enterprise..... A. H. Samuels & J. M. Carter..... Shreveport
 The Republican Liberator..... J. B. Williams..... New Orleans
 The Southern Age..... S. H. Ralph..... New Orleans
 Watchman..... W. P. Whitfield..... Shreveport
 Negro Voice..... Tallulah

Maryland

Afro-American Leader..... J. C. Murphy..... Baltimore, 628 N. Eutaw Street
 Crusader..... Joseph Dorsey..... Baltimore, 1516 Riggs Avenue
 The Baltimore Times..... H. E. Macbeth..... Baltimore, Druid Hill Avenue &
 Wilson Street
 Lancet..... Lancet Pub. Co..... Baltimore, 600 N. Eutaw Street
 Hornet..... George T. Day..... Fredrick
 The Tri-State Times..... Melvine J. Chisum..... Baltimore, 1022 Druid Hill Ave.

Massachusetts

The Advocate..... T. J. Harrison..... Cambridge, 888 Main Street
 The Guardian..... J. M. Trotter..... Boston, 21 Cornhill Street
 The Reliance..... M. F. Hamlin..... Boston, 714 Shawmut Avenue

Michigan

Detroit Reformer..... J. H. Ross..... Detroit, 188 Randolph Street
 The Detroit Leader..... W. P. Kemp..... Detroit, 310 Antoin Street

Minnesota

The Appeal..... J. Q. Adams..... St. Paul, 49 E. Fourth Street
 The Twin City Star..... C. S. Smith..... Minneapolis, 1419 Washington
 Avenue, South
 The Daily Guide..... Thomas R. Morgan..... St. Paul, 27 Union Block

Mississippi

Avalanche..... C. B. Williams..... Beulah
 Central Mississippi Signal..... E. P. Jones..... Cary
 Delta Lighthouse..... I. C. Chappelle..... Greenville
 Natchez Weekly Herald..... F. H. Cook..... Natchez
 National Star..... W. H. Mollison..... Vicksburg
 People's Defender..... Jackson
 The Star..... W. E. Owens..... Columbia
 The Morning Star..... W. I. Mitchell..... Columbus
 The Charleston Star..... P. R. Gibson..... Charleston
 The Demonstrator..... J. W. Covington..... Mound Bayou
 New Light..... F. E. Perkins..... Edwards ✓

Mississippi (Continued)

The Educator.....	J. W. Wright.....	Clarksdale
Negro Star.....	Pope and Sims.....	Greenwood
The Light.....	W. H. Rogers.....	Vicksburg
The New Era.....	T. S. Crawford.....	Indianola
Saturday Times.....	Rev. D. B. Cleveland.....	Hollandale
The Woodmen Sentinel.....	J. A. Q. Williams.....	Holly Springs
The People's Relief.....	E. N. Bryant.....	Jackson
Southern Progress.....	H. C. Young.....	Holly Springs
The Rising Sun.....	I. G. Jones.....	Toomsaba
Th Lever.....	J. B. Greene.....	Port Gibson
The Times.....	.....	Hattiesburg
Beacon Light.....	Rev. M. C. Wright.....	Hattiesburg
The Weekly Negro World.....	E. P. Jones.....	Cary
The Weekly Reporter.....	J. A. Young, Jr.....	Natchez, 22 Garden Street
The Blade.....	P. W. Davidson.....	Greenville
Southern Forum.....	W. H. Jourdan.....	Greenville
Central Mississippi Signal.....	W. A. Singleton & S. S. Lynch.....	Kosciusko
News Journal.....	L. S. Nelson.....	Laurel
Appeal.....	J. M. Nimocks.....	Meridian
Headlight.....	J. C. Hill.....	Meridian
The Advocate Journal.....	E. P. Jones.....	Vicksburg

Missouri

Kansas City Son.....	N. C. Crews.....	Kansas City, 723 Charlotte Street
The Central Afro-American.....	W. H. King.....	St. Louis, 1138 Market Street
The Signal.....	O. N. Shackleford.....	Kansas City, 804 Independence St.
The National Mirror.....	.....	Kansas City, 117 W. Sixth Street
The Palladium.....	J. W. Wheeler.....	St. Louis, 2617 Lawton Avenue
The Professional World.....	R. L. Logan.....	Columbia
The Radical.....	Isaac Frederick.....	St. Joseph
The Rising Sun.....	W. Dawson.....	Kansas City
The St. Louis Argus.....	G. L. Vaughn.....	St. Louis, 2336 Market Street

Nebraska

The Enterprise..... T. P. Mahammitt..... Omaha, Room 12, Union Block
 The Progressive..... G. W. Obee..... Omaha, 2114 N. 24th Street

New Jersey

The Appeal..... Joseph Summers..... Jersey City
 The Echo..... W. E. Rock..... Red Bank
 The Montclair Monitor..... J. G. Shelton..... Montclair, 22 Hartley Street
 The Atlantic Advocate..... J. A. Lightfoot..... Atlantic City, 40 N. Indiana Ave.

New Mexico

The New Age..... J. W. Rogers..... Albuquerque, Box 139

New York

The Amsterdam News..... J. H. Anderson..... New York, 17 W. 135th Street
 The Colored Citizen..... Colored Citizen Pub. Co..... New York, 334 W. 59th Street
 The Evening Gazette..... E. Allen..... New York, 9 W. 135th Street
 The Eye..... Sumner H. Lark..... Brooklyn, 458 Atlantic Ave.
 The New York Age..... Fred R. Moore..... New York, 247 W. 46th Street
 The Pilot..... J. H. Taylor..... New York, 546 Lenox Avenue
 The Rochester Sentinel..... John E. Bruce & Paul H.... Rochester, 29 State Street
 The Standard Journal..... Bray..... Yonkers

Progressive Inquirer..... C. S. Evans..... Yonkers

North Carolina

The Gate City Argus..... G. H. Mitchell..... Greensboro
 The Charlotte Advertiser..... J. T. Sanders..... Charlotte
 The Durham Reformer..... W. S. Young..... Durham, Box 190
 The Home News..... A. H. Richardson..... Wilmington
 The Industrial Advocate..... C. W. Brown..... Elizabeth City
 Piedmont Advocate..... H. T. Medford..... Salisbury
 The Gazette..... S. B. Pride..... Charlotte
 Signs of the Times..... H. F. Woodhouse..... Elizabeth City
 The Winston-Salem Star..... J. N. Brown..... Winston-Salem

Ohio

The Afro-American Review.....	Samuel Barrett.....	Cleveland, 2507 Central Avenue
The Dayton Record.....	The Record Pub. Co.....	Dayton, 41 1-2 Sixth Street
The Cleveland Gazette.....	H. C. Smith.....	Cleveland, Blackstone Building
The Colored Appeal.....	E. A. Shanklin.....	Columbus
The Union.....	W. P. Dabney.....	Cincinnati, 420 McAlister Street
The Zanesville Advocate.....	T. Kennedy & W. W. Needham	Zanesville

Oklahoma

The American.....	L. A. Bell.....	Wagoner
The Boley Progress.....	W. R. Toliver.....	Boley
The Guide.....		Tulsa
The Republican.....	J. W. Sharp.....	Muskogee
The Oklahoma Guide.....	C. N. Perkins.....	Guthrie
Rentiesville News.....	B. C. Franklin.....	Rentiesville
The Sun.....	J. W. Griffith.....	Ardmore
The Oklahoma Safeguard.....	C. A. Buchanan.....	Guthrie
Clearview Patriarch.....	J. E. Thompson.....	Clearview
The Muskogee Cimeter.....	W. H. Twine.....	Muskogee
The Tulsa Star.....	A. J. Smitherman.....	Tulsa
Saturday Evening Tribune.....	S. D. Russell.....	Muskogee

Oregon

Oregon New Age.....		Portland
The Advocate.....	E. D. Cannady.....	Portland, 704 Rothschild Building

Pennsylvania

American Herald.....		Philadelphia
The Defender.....		Philadelphia
People's Advocate.....	J. J. Atwell.....	Uniontown
The Advocate Verdict.....	W. H. Craighead.....	Harrisburg, 10 S. Court Ave.
The Philadelphia Courant.....	A. P. Caldwell.....	Philadelphia, 1508 Lombard Street
The Philadelphia Tribune.....	C. J. Perry.....	Philadelphia, 718 Sansom Street
The Pilot.....	J. S. Stemons.....	Philadelphia, 2341 Lombard St.
The Pittsburgh Courier.....	C. W. Posey.....	Pittsburg, 1209 Wylie Avenue

Progressive Afro-American..... C. J. Walker.....Pittsburg, 2518 Wylie Avenue
 The Wilkes-Barre Advocate.....J. S. Williams.....Wilkes-Barre, 22 Wright Street

Rhode Island

The Advance.....Advance Pub. Co.....Providence, 910 Westminster St.
 The Rhode Island Independent.....S. W. Smith.....Providence, 37 Arnold Street

South Carolina

Southern Sun.....Columbia
 Southern Reporter.....J. L. Dart.....Charleston, 19 Kracke St.
 The Charleston Messenger.....D. J. Jenkins.....Charleston, 20 Franklin Street
 Beaufort County News.....M. B. Allen.....Beaufort
 The Allendale Advocate.....O. Reid.....Allendale
 The Defender.....W. T. Andrews.....Sumter
 The Light.....C. J. Garrett.....Columbia
 The People's Recorder.....C. F. Holmes.....Orangeburg
 The Rockhill Messenger.....C. P. T. White.....Rockhill
 The Plowman.....Richard Carroll.....Columbia, 916 Washington St.

Tennessee

Bluff City News.....K. I. Chambers.....Memphis, 431 Beale Avenue
 East Tennessee News.....L. A. Carter.....Knoxville
 Chattanooga Leader.....F. P. Canaler.....124½ E. 9th St., Chattanooga
 Memphis Sun.....R. C. Simmons.....390 Beale Ave., Memphis.
 The Colored Citizen.....C. C. Ravenue.....Chattanooga
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 The Colored Citizen.....W. H. Melton.....Memphis, 864 Willoughby Street
 The Nashville Globe.....Globe Pub. Co.....Nashville, 447 Fourth Avenue N
 Nashville Clarion.....Thos. L. Ballou.....Nashville, 409 Gay Street

Texas

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Palestine Plaindealer.....	Palestine
Texas Guide.....	Victoria
The Calvert Bugle.....	Calvert, 419 N. Main Street
The City Times.....	Galveston
The Dallas Express.....	Dallas, 1607 Jackson Street
The Galveston New Idea.....	Galveston
The Industrial Era.....	Beaumont
The Item.....	Fort Worth
The Herald.....	Austin, 512 E. Sixth Street
The Watchman.....	Austin
The Voice.....	Manor
The Texas Freeman.....	Houston, 409½ Milam Street
The Weekly Hustler.....	San Antonio
The Western Star.....	Houston
The Daily Metropolitan.....	Dallas, 2219 Cochran Street
The San Antonio Enquirer.....	San Antonio
The Conservative Counselor.....	Waco
The Texas Courier.....	Houston, 1408 Travis Street
The Torchlight.....	Bryan
The Union City News.....	Union City
The Victoria Guard.....	Victoria
Virginia:	
Charlottesville Messenger.....	Charlottesville
Staunton Reporter.....	Staunton, 309 N. Augusta Street
The Colored Virginian.....	Petersburg
The Messenger.....	Charlottesville
The New Century.....	Norfolk, Cor. St. Paul & Queen Sts.
The Richmond Planet.....	Richmond, 311 N. Fourth Street
Virginia Headlight.....	Charlottesville
The Star.....	Newport News, 511 25th Street
American Problem.....	Hampton

Washington

The Citizen..... Charles S. Parker..... Spokane
 The Forum..... Ella Ryan..... Tacoma, 915 Commerce Street
 The Rising Sun..... T. L. Gate..... Everett
 The Seattle Searchlight..... S. P. DeBow..... Seattle, 2613 E. Madison Street
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West Virginia

The Advocate..... Advocate Pub. Co..... Charleston
 The Clarion..... T. L. Higgins..... Clarksburg
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Wisconsin

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PART TWELVE

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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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Booker T. Washington

Principal of Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Meeting Annually at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute the Third Wednesday and Thursday in January.

It is in effect a Mass Meeting of the Negro people. It brings together representatives of the masses of the people, especially farmers and those who are working for them, the teachers and leaders from all parts of the South. Its purpose is less to teach than to inspire.

The first day is taken up for the most part with informal reports and personal experiences of representative individuals, the purpose of which is to afford a broad view of actual conditions and of what the people themselves, either as individuals or through their churches and the schools, are doing to improve them.

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Just fifty years---a Winter's
day---

As runs the history of a
race;

Yet, as we now look o'er the
way,

How distant seems our
starting-place?

---James W. Johnson



National Negro Business League

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, President

**Meets annually the third
week in August. Organ-
ized 1900**

Its purpose is to bring together Negroes who are engaged in business in order to give them an opportunity to exchange views and to mutually cooperate for their general improvement; also to let the world see that scattered throughout the country are a number of Negroes who are making good in business.

The National Negro Business League has done a great deal toward increasing the amount of business done by Negroes and to induce Negroes to establish business enterprises. At every annual meeting some one gets up and says, "I was induced to go into business because of what I heard Dr. Washington say about the importance of engaging in business," or "What I heard some one say about how they had made a success in business."

The 1913 Annual Meeting of the National Negro Business League will be held in Philadelphia, August 20, 21, and 22.

For information concerning the organization of State and Local Negro Business Leagues, address

EMMETT J. SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Celebration

After consultation with a number of the leading men among our race I have taken upon myself the responsibility of asking the people to devote the week of October 19 to 26 to the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of our freedom.

Something has already been done, however, in several parts of the country, towards carrying into effect the plan already suggested for local celebrations. In order that these various local celebrations may be carried out harmoniously and in such a way that the local celebration will contribute to a national total, the following recommendations are submitted:

(1) That October 19-26, 1913, be known as Fiftieth Anniversary Week.

(2) That schools, churches, and all other societies and organizations in every part of the United States, where there is a considerable number of our people, unite and co-operate for the purpose of holding local celebrations; these celebrations to take the form where that is possible, of an exposition of the progress in commercial, professional, intellectual, moral, and religious directions, made by members of the race in that community.

(3) Where possible, these local expositions should be held in connection with existing county or state fair associations. When this is done it will be necessary to make the date of the celebration conform to that of the county or state fair in connection with which it is held.

(4) Wherever it is feasible the county should be made the unit of organization of the celebration and in every case an effort should be made to obtain city, county, or state aid to carry the plans of the local committee into effect.

(5) In addition to the exposition referred to, an effort should be made to secure the strongest and most representative man obtainable, North or South, as principal speaker.

(6) It is suggested that Sunday, October 26, be set apart as a day for raising contributions to a fund to clear off the debt upon the Frederick Douglass Home in the District of Columbia, and to set aside a sufficient sum to maintain this national memorial of the colored people.

(7) In conclusion, it is strongly urged that our people begin now to prepare for the Fiftieth Anniversary Week, and that the same be made at once the means and an occasion for calling the attention of the world to the tremendous progress which the Negro race has made during its first fifty years of freedom in America.

It is my earnest hope and desire that the above suggestions be read before the various churches, lodges and other organizations of our people, to the end that the Fiftieth Anniversary Week of Freedom shall be generally observed everywhere.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, February, 1913.

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